

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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POLAND'S ORZECZOWSKI BRINGS JARUZELSKI PLAN TO VIENNA

LD101633 Warsaw PAP in English 1544 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Vienna, May 10 -- A delegation of the Polish Foreign Ministry led by Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived here today to present the latest Polish disarmament initiative to delegations of other 34 states taking part in the Vienna 86 CSCE Meeting. The initiative was put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski during the 2nd PRON congress in Warsaw last Friday.

Minister Orzechowski is expected to discuss the assumptions of the disarmament plan during a meeting of the informal "Group of 23" of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states. Talks held by this group help in working out a mandate for negotiations on the reductions of conventional troops and armaments in all Europe. The eighth meeting of the group inaugurating the second round of the talks will be held at the Polish Embassy here tomorrow. Poland will chair the meeting.

On Tuesday, Minister Orzechowski will address the plenary meeting of the Vienna 86 CSCE Meeting. Next, he will meet journalists in the press centre in "Austria Centre" where the debates are held.

The programme of the Polish foreign minister's brief visit to Vienna provides also for talks with leading Austrian politicians, including Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VIENNA CSCE SESSION

5 May Talks, Bloc Initiatives

AU081048 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 87 p 6

[Text] PAP Vienna -- It is high time to start drafting a final document of the Vienna CSCE meeting, said Slawomir Dabrowa, chief Polish delegate, at the Vienna plenary session on 5 May that inaugurated the third round of talks by 35 European and North American countries.

The Polish delegation is convinced that the Vienna '86 talks, which started last November, have achieved enough to permit a start on drafting the final document. This should commence on 19 February. The fact that we did not do so during the last round and that we did not even agree on essential organizational steps is causing a certain amount of concern in Poland, S. Dabrowa stressed.

Similar concern has been expressed in speeches by many other delegates. All in all, 11 chief delegates of the participating countries spoke on Tuesday, including those from the USSR, the CSSR, Bulgaria, Belgium (this country's foreign minister came to speak on behalf of the Common Market), Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Great Britain, and others. It was stressed that the quantity of the proposals -- there are over 140 of them -- creates the need to classify them and select those that are convergent and permit the adoption of compromise decisions.

Both the Polish delegate and those from the USSR, the United States, and some other countries pointed out that during the Easter break political facts were noted which should facilitate the search for decisions acceptable to all countries. [paragraph continues]

The following events were referred to, for example by USSR delegate Yuriy Kashlev: Wojciech Jaruzelski's Moscow meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, the Prague talks between the USSR and CSSR leaders, the results of George Shultz' talks in Moscow, and the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

Referring to the Soviet and Warsaw Pact initiatives, Ambassador Y. Kashlev said that these boil down to the following four-point program for Europe:

1. The elimination of all Soviet and American intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe within the space of 5 years, while preserving 100 nuclear warheads in the Asian part of the USSR and 100 on U.S. soil;
2. The simultaneous elimination of Soviet and American operational-tactical missiles in Europe and a start on talks on the subject of such missiles in the Asian part of the USSR and on U.S. soil;
3. The establishment of strictest controls, including local checks on the observance of the above commitments;
4. Separate multilateral talks on tactical nuclear resources in Europe in accordance with the Warsaw Pact states' Budapest initiative concerning conventional armed forces and armaments reductions between the Atlantic and the Urals.

The structure of these levels of talks, at which it is proposed to examine all features of nuclear and conventional armaments in Europe, has become clear in the light of the new proposals whose fundamental aim is to demilitarize Europe, Y. Kashlev said. If Europe is to make the most of the opportunity that has arisen in this field, it is time to make a start on the talks in question.

Ambassador Dabrowa and the USSR, CSSR, and Bulgarian delegates recalled in this context Poland's November proposal to extend the mandate of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in such a way that it will also involve conventional armed forces and armaments reductions on our continent.

Even though the informal forum of the "Group of 23" was referred to in Vienna, contacts between representatives of the Warsaw Pact on the one hand and NATO and the West on the other have still not provided a response to Poland's proposal to extend the Stockholm conference mandate.

To the observers in Vienna, there is no doubt that military aspects of European security are becoming the main topic of the CSCE meeting here.

The participants in Vienna '86 have been resuming normal work since the afternoon of 5 May. Editorial teams dealing with security and interstate relations; economic cooperation; and scientific and cultural contacts are resuming their work.

GDR Military Expert's Address

LD072141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Vienna, 7 May ADN -- The GDR is doing everything possible to implement the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, to put it into military practice and thus create more trust.

This was stated by Captain Manfred Graczynski, the GDR delegation's military expert, at today's Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting.

In the editorial group on issues of military security, he referred to the troop exercise of the National People's Army land forces held in the GDR in the middle of April. In accordance with the document of the Stockholm conference, observers from all participant states of the CSCE were invited to this event. The GDR representative stressed that, with confidence- and security-building measures within the framework of the CSCE process, the initiation of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments throughout Europe is made easier.

GDR Envoy's Remarks 8 May

LD082221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpt] Vienna, 8 May, (ADN) — The CSCE review meeting in Vienna should start at once to work out a substantial final document, Ambassador Peter Steglich the head of the GDR delegation, said at the meeting's plenary session today. The GDR is prepared to immediately begin negotiations about this without any preconditions with all other member states. An agreement on moving on to editorial work would underline the interest in a substantial result of the meeting.

The Warsaw Pact states have submitted to the meeting concrete proposals on disarmament and arms limitation for all kinds of weapons. They aim at guaranteeing the security of states through political agreement on a much reduced arms level.

The USSR initiatives on the reduction of longer- and shorter-range medium-range missiles in Europe offer a genuine opportunity for a breakthrough in disarmament negotiations, the GDR delegation leader said. He affirmed the willingness of the socialist states to create in Vienna the preconditions for negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation of conventional weapons. The need for this has been stressed again and again also by Western states. Talks about working out a mandate for a conference on conventional disarmament should therefore be accelerated. [passage omitted]

SOVIET 'GLASNOST,' TREATMENT OF STALIN DEPLORED

AU101747 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 3 May 87 p 16

[Andi Kodra article: "The Libel Machine"]

[Text] One of the ingredients of the "glasnost" (openness, clarity) campaign mounted by the present Soviet leadership in the fields of art, culture, and the press is the large-scale denigration of Stalin and all his achievements. A few days ago the first part of the book "Children of Arbat" by Anatoliy Ribakov appeared in Moscow. The second part will appear in May, and the third this fall.

This book, widely advertised by Soviet and Western critics even before its publication, marks a new climax in the anti-Stalin hysteria whipped up in Soviet literature and art by the "restructuring" and "glasnost" campaign proclaimed by the Kremlin as the "official line." Since the republication of the so-called letters of Lenin about Stalin's removal (first used by Khrushchev) there has been a flood of such films as "Repentance" by the Georgian director Abuladze, "The Dictatorship of Conscience" by Shatrov, as well as poems such as "The Disappearance" by Trifonov and "Requiem" by Anna Akhmatova whose common features are hatred of Stalin and libelous attacks on his achievements. "Children of Arbat" represents the pinnacle of this despicable campaign, because Ribakov makes Stalin a character, and collects every old and new calumny of bourgeois, fascist, and revisionist propaganda about the leader of the Bolshevik Party, from "Kirov's murder" down to "the slaughter and imprisonment of millions." "While Solzhenitsyn in 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich' describes one day in a labor camp," boasts Ribakov, "I describe all Soviet society over a whole year. Both books view the same horrors."

These insults and libels against Stalin's character are proudly woven into the "restructuring" and "glasnost" campaign undertaken by Gorbachev. It is not hard to figure out where such attitudes come from. The reason is not simply Anatoliy Ribakov's imprisonment for counterrevolutionary activity during the time of Stalin. First, there is the eagerness of the Soviet leadership to attack Stalin's character and the Marxist-Leninist line he defended. The Soviet leadership has to stamp out every spark of revolutionary feeling among the ordinary masses. Ribakov himself says regretfully that "some young people prefer photographs of Stalin to those of movie stars." To eradicate this affection surviving among ordinary people, the Kremlin is encouraging and perfecting a literary and artistic libel machine. This is the disgraceful state to which the revisionist bourgeoisie has brought Soviet literature and art. "Glasnost" in reality means not openness for progressive and democratic art and culture but openness for libel and literary garbage which blackens the age of socialism and the revolutionary leadership of the Bolshevik Party.

SPORTS TEAM EXCHANGES WITH SFRY PROPOSED

AU101359 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 10 (ATA) -- As it has been made known, some time ago the soccer team of the sports' club "Buducnost" of Titograd came and played a friendly match in Shkoderat the invitation of sports' club "Vllaznia." The soccer team of "Vllaznia" club will go soon to Titograd at the invitation of the sports' club "Buducnost" for the return match. Positively evaluating this activity and proceeding from the aim of creating an atmosphere of good neighbourliness between our two countries, the Albanian side has proposed to the Yugoslav competent authorities that some cultural and sport activities be conducted. Firstly it is proposed that groups of instrumentalists from the two countries be exchanged, friendly meetings be conducted between women's basketball teams of Korce and Skopje as well as between the women's volleyball team of Tropoje and respective team of Djakovica.

ATANASOV ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU041952 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 87 p 2

[Report on the speech by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 29 April fourth session of the Ninth National Assembly]

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, people's representative and chairman of the Council of ministers, read a detailed statement on the draft declaration on placing socialist property under the management and administration of the labor collectives. He said:

This is a memorable day. At the initiative of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, a declaration has been submitted to the National Assembly which places socialist property -- production-economic and administrative buildings, transportation means, machines and equipment, raw materials, other materials, and all other elements of this property -- into the hands of the labor collectives for management and administration.

This historical act marks the beginning of a new stage in developing the socialist society in our country.

This is so because we are facing a change of a profound revolutionary nature and social impetus;

This change reaches to the roots of everything and relates to socialist property -- the most important foundation of our society's class nature;

This change encompasses the entire system of our social life, revealing new possibilities for development and progress in all areas of human activity -- from production to science and culture;

This is so because the millions of working people in socialist Bulgaria -- the workers' class, the agricultural workers, and the people's intelligentsia -- are assuming new rights and obligations in the most important area, production relations, which are the core of the economic and labor sphere of our society.

The dynamics of developing socialist property has been created by life itself. Its modern dimensions, profoundly revealed in the innovative postulate of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the owner and manager, have been directly confirmed by our production and social practice. Our country's working people unreservedly supported the party concept on the new Labor Code. Modern economic structures have been set up. The Code in Economic Activity has created conditions for developing the economic independence of the new economic organizations.

Therefore, the declaration we discuss today is a legitimate manifestation of the socioeconomic and political changes in the country's life, dictated by a high degree of maturity on the part of the production capacities and relations achieved in the years of the April upsurge. Both the past and present of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are a proof of the constructive and social power of the public ownership of the production means, as well as of its beneficial influence over the comprehensive upsurge of socialism, under the conditions of man's free and wholesome development.

Further on Atanasov said:

Now, in the spirit of its April line our party marches forward in its views and actions. Analyzing the accumulated experience and preserving its valuable elements, it boldly and decisively outlines the new paths of developing social relations on the principles of socialist self-management.

Let us recall the guidelines of the 12th BCP Congress on increasing the material power and authority of our political system's lower units -- the labor collectives and municipalities. This revelation of the party's political thought has been organically included in the present processes.

The decisions of the 13th BCP Congress formed the strategy of a new qualitative growth on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, within whose framework the change that is taking place in all areas of public life become necessary and possible.

The guidelines, incorporated in the document that we are discussing today, increase our conviction that the process of restructuring, outlined by the BCP, is irreversible. This is so:

-- because we have the necessary political guarantees

-- because the Central Committee and the entire party stand behind this fundamental restructuring.

-- because restructuring is developing as a nationwide cause. Our labor collectives assume their share of the responsibilities and obtain real rights to solve the basic issues of their economic, social, and political life.

The excitements with which we, the people's representatives, and all those attending this session listened to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech is understandable. For us this is a memorable speech, because it reveals a new page in the history and progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

By placing socialist property in the hands of the labor collectives for management and administration, we regulate their mutual relations with the state in a new qualitative manner and create a stable economic and legal foundation of asserting democracy in the entire public organism.

Of course, this does not lead to a fragmentation of the people's property. It remains indivisible. It is being pulled from anonymity, and is directly connected with every labor collective, and with the millions of working people. New opportunities have been revealed for its effective and rational use, and for overcoming its weaknesses and deformation created by lack of interest and irresponsible attitude toward public property.

The position of manager has been given real content, and connected to new qualitative rights, obligations, and responsibilities. The labor collectives have become full-fledged managers of the state property, in the interest of society and in their own interest. They have become active agents in its preservation, efficient use, and multiplication.

New economic and legal conditions have been formed, which create an even greater unity of purpose in combining the personal, collective, and public interests. [paragraph continues]

It is specifically under these conditions, when the sense of being simultaneously the owner and manager is connected with the vital interests of the people, and turns into the motivation of their activity, that the care for the public good becomes a real stimulant of creative labor and socialist economic enterprising spirit.

The right of the labor collectives to fully solve their issues independently has been legalized. The same applies to their rights to determine the strategy and plans of their development within the framework of the uniform public interests and to create an atmosphere of personal, collective responsibility for the results in labor and production.

We understand very well our place and responsibility in the practical implementation of the declaration. The guidelines on the state's rights, obligations, and responsibilities toward the labor collectives as manager has, as a rule, a fundamental importance for us, signifying a profound change in the activity of the government and the organs of the entire executive branch. If we do not achieve this, nor change the forms and means of state leadership, we will create obstacles for developing self-management at all levels. We are facing serious work related to implementing the necessary changes, both in the lower organs and the higher level of state power.

On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I would like to declare its determination:

- to guarantee the placing of all means of production in the hands of the labor collectives for management and administration, according to the declaration's requirements;
- to defend the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the managers of the socialist property in the face of any attempts against it and any bureaucratic distortions;
- to defend under any circumstances the priority of the public interest and their organic joining with personal and collective interests;
- to create all necessary economic and normative conditions of developing socialist self-management;
- to ensure permanent and real control of the effective management of the production means.

Within the framework of its mandate the government will take constant care to strengthen the new organizational-management structures, and the timely development of the necessary economic levers of management. We shall firmly and uncompromisingly apply the laws and other normative acts which regulate the conduct of economic, social, and intellectual activity.

Submitting the Declaration on Placing Socialist Property Under the Management and Administration of the Labor Collectives for discussion on the part of the National Assembly is an act of a major political importance.

This is an act through which the labor collectives assume a new qualitative position, both regarding society and their own production and social activity.

This is an act which originally connects and brings together the millions of working people with the party's strategic course of a new qualitative growth; thus the people become the guarantors of this course's irreversibility and successful implementation in life.

No other social system except the socialist one can undertake such a decisive step. This is an achievement of our social system and the implementation of its historical advantages related to developing democracy and asserting the real power of the people.

The Leninist truth that developing and expanding socialist democracy is the only way of ever more effectively implementing the role of the people's masses -- something our party uses as the basic rule of its political line -- is the truth of all Communists and the entire people. This truth has no alternative; our previous experience testifies to this. There is no doubt that the implementation of the historical decision that we shall adopt today will confirm this.

The comprehensive experience of the world socialist system and the directions in which the reconstruction of Soviet society is taking place in the spirit of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Central Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum testify to the correctness of our road.

The implementation of life of the April political line, the rallying of the people around the party, and the unity of action of the communists, united agrarians, and non-party members in the struggle to achieve a new qualitative growth in all areas of life, all give us faith that we shall succeed in the revolutionary undertakings we have initiated.

As a representative of the people, I shall vote according to my conviction and conscience in support of the declaration, which places socialist property under the management and administration of the labor collectives, the speaker said in conclusion.

LEADERS ATTEND PLOVDIV SPRING FAIR OPENING

AU051347 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Vivid Picture of Renewal"]

[Excerpts] Plovdiv, 3 May (special correspondent Dimitur Deliyaki and okrug correspondents Grigor Lilov and Khristo Razpopov) -- Now renewed and extended, the Plovdiv International Fair for the seventh time in succession arouses feelings of joy and pride in the visitors with the impressive exhibition of products of the national economy, and machinery and technology for their production. [passage omitted describing routine proceedings of the opening ceremony]

As is the custom, hundreds of citizens of Plovdiv, chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria, and leaders and members of the trade and economic delegations that came to Plovdiv in connection with the fair, gathered in front of Pavilion No 7, where the ceremonial opening of the fair took place. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was accompanied by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vasil Tasnov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; and ministers and leaders of economic organizations. [passage omitted]

Khristov on 'Successful' Fair

AU091926 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 9 May 87

["Plovdiv Fair Closed" — BTA headline]

[Text] Plovdiv, May 9 (BTA) -- Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, assessed as successful the 7th International Consumer Industry Fair, which was closed here today. The fair was an important test for the recently established new-type associations in Bulgaria, as it gave them their first opportunity for direct contacts with Bulgarian and foreign partners. Bulgaria was represented at the fair by 11 associations, 279 economic corporations, combined works and centres. Sixty per cent of the exhibits were novelties.

Mr Khristo Khristov said that the foreign exhibitors had been pleased with the enterprise of the Bulgarian economic organisations, which is evidenced in the contracts signed with leading companies on joint industrial production, on the establishment of joint ventures in Bulgaria, on joint entry in the markets of third countries. This is an indication that these progressive forms are gaining ground in Bulgaria's foreign economic ties, Mr Khristo Khristov pointed out.

Transactions have been concluded to the total value of 635 million foreign currency leva. The Bulgarian economic and trade organisations will export goods worth 436 million and will import 199 million foreign currency leva's worth of commodities. The non-socialist countries take up a 151 million foreign currency leva share in the overall value of export deals signed at the fair. This year, it was attended by 2,200 companies from 54 countries.

GDR's Soelle Meets Atanasov

AU061807 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 87 p 6

[Text] Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, visited Bulgaria in connection with the Seventh Plovdiv Spring International Fair. He was received by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. During their talk they reviewed the possibilities for further developing the priority areas of cooperation, as well as many issues related to bilateral trade-economic and scientific-technical relations.

The meeting was attended by the two countries' ambassadors, Petur Mezhdurechki and Egon Rommel. On 4 May the guest departed from Bulgaria.

YORDANOV RECEIVES PRC SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION

AU081945 Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Intellectual Development, received today a Chinese delegation headed by Mr Huan Jian [spelling as received], secretary general of the Chinese National Scientific Foundation.

The participants in the meeting outlined the ways for the development and broadening of the cooperation between the two countries' scientists and research institutions. They noted the enormous significance of Mr Zhivkov's official visit to China and agreed that the documents signed there are creating opportunities for a fruitful scientific exchange between Bulgaria and China.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL PAYS VISIT

Arrives 8 May

LD071831 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Prague May 7 (CTK) -- Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. He was welcomed at Prague Airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek and PLO representative in Prague Samih 'Abd al-Fattah.

Chnoupek Banquet Remarks

LD072237 Prague CTK in English 2200 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Prague May 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek highly praised the role of the Arab League in the solution of the Middle East crisis when he spoke at a banquet he was giving in honour of the visiting secretary-general of the league Chedli Klibi today.

He voiced resolute support to the just struggle of the people of the Arab countries and deep solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. He described the results of last month's session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers as encouraging for the effort to restore the unity of the Palestinian movement.

Bohuslav Chnoupek resolutely rejected attempts to solve the Middle East conflict by separate talks and stressed that a path to lasting and just peace was represented by the start of preparatory talks among permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to call an international conference on the Middle East. This conference must aim at a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict which would ensure the just national rights, security, sovereignty and peaceful development of all states and nations of the Middle East area, Bohuslav Chnoupek said. He hailed the Soviet peace initiatives as materializing the most humane ideas of mankind and especially praised the disarmament proposals declared by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to Czechoslovakia last month. They could become an important impulse to improving the atmosphere not only in Europe but also in the Middle East and all over the world, he said.

Bohuslav Chnoupek voiced the conviction that the visit of Chedli Klibi will significantly help strengthen friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and the Arab countries and promote useful and mutually advantageous cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Arab League.

Klibi Banquet Remarks

LD072240 Prague CTK in English 2210 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Prague May 7 (CTK) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi noted at the banquet this evening his visit was taking place at a time when the Czechoslovak people were celebrating a liberation anniversary and recalled that the national liberation struggle of the Arab nations coincided with the liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people.

He noted that the establishment of the Arab League in 1945 was an expression of the will of the Arab states to promote their unity for the sake of progress and peaceful cooperation.

The struggle of the Arab people for freedom and sovereignty continues, he stressed. At present it is represented by the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people, the people of Lebanon and other Arab countries against Israeli occupation, for the Palestinian people to be able to create their own independent state. He recalled that at a summit conference in Fez the Arab states stressed their resolve to continue fighting for their rights and strive for permanent peace in the Middle East on the basis of the U.N. Charter.

Arab states agree with the calling of an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices and attended by all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the secretary general said. He appreciated the support of the Czechoslovak Government to the effort to unite Palestinian organizations and the support provided by Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries to the Palestinian people resisting Israeli aggression.

Chedli Klibi voiced concern at the continuing Iraq-Iran war, expressed support to the African national liberation movement fighting against the racist regime in South Africa. The Arab states long for a world where peace and security reign, he said and praised the disarmament effort of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He appreciated the useful contacts and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Arab League and its member states.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD081759 Prague CTK in English 1628 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK) -- Visiting Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi met here today Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to exchange opinions on the Middle East situation and on other international topics. They also reviewed possibilities of further deepening cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Arab League.

Minister Chnoupek expressed concern over the dangerous situation in the Middle East, and underlined that in spite of outlasting negative factors, there have been some positive phenomena in the development of the Middle East situation in the past few months.

He pointed out the importance of the fact that almost the whole international community supports the idea of the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East, which has been pursued by the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, since the very beginning. The conference is generally believed to be the only realistic way towards a just and peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict.

Thanks to the untiring and patient efforts of the socialist community countries, above all the Soviet Union, the preparations for the conference on the Middle East have already started, the Czechoslovak foreign minister stressed, adding that it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between the socialist and Arab countries to overcome the obstacles on the way to its convocation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek welcomed the results of the 18th session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers as a significant step towards the restoration of Palestinian unity. The dangerous Iran-Iraq conflict jeopardizes the situation in the Persian Gulf and could have far-reaching consequences for the development of the world situation, he said, and stressed the necessity to put an end to the conflict by peaceful means. He appreciated the efforts of the Arab League exerted in this respect.

The Czechoslovak representative stressed the traditional friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and the Arab countries, and appreciated the good cooperation with the leadership of the Arab League. He pointed out Czechoslovakia's willingness to further expand this cooperation.

Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi highly appreciated friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and the Arab countries, stressing that the socialist states have been always granting effective help to the Arab countries and to the Arab people of Palestine.

He underlined the importance of the reunification of the Palestinians and thanked Czechoslovakia for its active contribution to the restoration of the Palestine Liberation Organization's unity.

The representative of the Arab League underlined that participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and all sides involved, the recognition of the Palestinian peoples' rights to the creation of a sovereign state and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories are necessary preconditions for the convocation of the conference.

He also expressed deep concern over the continuing Iran-Iraq war. Klibi confirmed the interest of the Arab countries in the further expansion and deepening of relations with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. He appreciated Czechoslovakia's contribution to the building of Arab countries' national economies and pointed out potential possibilities of further all-round development of cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres.

Meets With Strougal

LD081805 Prague CTK in English 1623 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Friday visiting Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi.

The two politicians highly appreciated the significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's disarmament proposals for eliminating the danger of nuclear war, and for the development of peaceful cooperation in the world. They pointed out that such a policy corresponds with the desires of mankind and meets with an ever broader response. Consulting the Middle East situation, the Czechoslovak premier stressed the role and importance of the Arab League in the struggle for a just solution of the armed conflicts in the region. He assured the Arab guest of Czechoslovakia's further support for the Arab countries' efforts at unity, the defence of their rights and sovereignty in the struggle against Zionism, imperialism and neocolonialism.

Praises Socialist Stand

LD081813 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK) -- The stand of the socialist countries on the solution of problems of the Arab world is highly positive, visiting Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi told journalists here today.

The development of cooperation with the socialist countries is one of the most significant fields of foreign activity of the Arab League. In these relations Czechoslovakia has a special position in view of its traditionally sincere, friendly approach to the needs of the political, economic, scientific and cultural development of the Arab countries, he said.

The main objective of the Arab League, established in 1945, is the solution of the so-called Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question, he stated and added that the only way of solving the Middle East crisis is the return to international law clearly stating that all nations have the right to self-determination, freedom and independence.

Israel has been denying this right to the Palestinian people. The Arab League makes efforts to restore peace in the area and to this end supports the convocation of an international conference under the auspices of the U.N. and the participation of all sides involved, including the PLO. This conference would open the road towards peace in the Middle East, Chedli Klibi said.

Speaking of the mission of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi stressed the need to counter acts of aggression against the Arab countries and to prevent conflicts between the Arab states. He mentioned the Iraq-Iran conflict and said that this war is detrimental to both the two countries and the other states of the Persian Gulf. This war threatens peace in the world, he said.

Concludes Visit

LD091557 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi today ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Poland. He was seen off at Ruzyně Airport in Prague by Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Ulcak, and the ambassadors of the Arab League states to Czechoslovakia.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON POLISH AIR CRASH

LD101433 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram to the PZPR Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the PPR in which they offer their deep condolences in connection with the air disaster which occurred near Warsaw.

SPD'S GLOTZ MEETS WITH CHNOUPEK, DEPARTS

LD081959 Prague CTK in English 1526 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK) -- Secretary of the West German Social Democratic Party (SDP) Peter Glotz today left Czechoslovakia after talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The debate between Glotz and Chnoupek concentrated on bilateral relations and the Soviet proposals to dismantle medium- and short-range nuclear missiles stationed in Europe.

Glotz also discussed contacts between the SPD and the Czechoslovak Communist Party and international issues yesterday with party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and Presidium alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik.

CPCZ, SPD DISCUSS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

LD082245 Prague CTK in English 2053 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Bonn May 8 (CTK correspondent) -- A three-day session of the joint Czechoslovak Communist Party and SPD working group on the protection of environment ended here Friday.

The delegates, led by Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and Chairman of the House of the People Vladimir Vedra and Deputy Chairman of the SPD Group of Deputies Volker Hauff, dealt mainly with cooperation in the protection of environment exceeding the borders of each of the two countries.

The two sides welcomed the adoption of a draft agreement on the protection of environment between the two governments as an important step towards the improvement of the situation in both countries and expressed satisfaction at the fact that the agreement is to be signed this year.

They stressed the necessity of the extension of cooperation among scientific and research institutes and enterprises. Participants in the session agreed on the improvement of the exchange of information on the smog problem on the borders between Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the FRG.

The present contamination of surface waters was described as alarming as well as of the underground and drinking waters. The delegates emphasized the necessity to deepen cooperation in the framework of the Helsinki Final Act and the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, and to strive for an agreement on the reduction of sulphur dioxide in the air by 30 percent.

The two sides pointed out that mankind's efforts to ensure healthy environment are inseparably linked with the struggle against the stockpiling of nuclear weapons. They called for nuclear disarmament and stressed that the agreements on the liquidation of medium-range and short-range nuclear missiles would become the first step in this direction.

SOVIET VISITORS PARTICIPATE IN PEACE FESTIVAL

LD091924 Prague CTK in English GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Prague May 9 (CTK) -- Thousands of Prague inhabitants today took part in a festival of peace held to mark the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. Present was chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union Vaclav David and members of a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Nikolay Aleksandrov, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

Secretary of the city committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in Prague Jaroslav Hlavac pointed to the historic importance of the recent visit to Czechoslovakia of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Nikolay Alexdandrov spoke of the importance of promoting friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people and of practical exchange of experience in building advanced socialist society.

THREE NEW CZECH MINISTERS APPOINTED 8 MAY

LD081216 Prague CTK in English 1140 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK) -- The Presidium of the Czech National Council today accepted the resignation of three Czech ministers and appointed three to succeed them. The resignations were offered by Frantisek Sramek, deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments, Minister of Education Milan Vondruska and Minister of the Building Industry Karel Polak who are either retiring or taking up another post. The Presidium thanked them for their work.

The Presidium appointed Rudolf Hegenbart deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investment, Karen Julis Minister of Education and Jaroslav Vavra Minister of the Building Industry. The new ministers were sworn in at the meeting which was presided by Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny and attended by Czech Premier Ladislav Adamec.

Biographies of Appointees

LD081519 Prague CTK in English 1203 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK) -- The new Czech deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments, Rudolf Hegenbart, was born in Prague on September 11, 1935.

A trained fitter, he graduated from the Political College of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and started working the apparatus of the Party District Committee at Zdar Nad Sazavou, Moravia, in 1969.

He was head secretary of the Gottwaldov District Committee of the party from 1982 to 1986 and since then has been deputy head of the Economic Department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. He has been awarded the Order of Labour and other distinctions.

Jaroslav Vavra, the new Czech minister of the building industry, was born at Preckovice in Uherske Hradiste district of south Moravia on April 11, 1935 and completed studies at a vocational school of building in 1959 and worked in the profession until 1982. Meanwhile he studied civil engineering and graduated from the technical college in Brno in 1981.

Jaroslav Vavra was appointed director of the Building Industry in 1982 and deputy chairman of the Czech Planning Commission in 1983. He has been awarded the state distinction "for excellent work".

The new Czech minister of education, Academician Karel Julis, was born in Prague on November 10, 1929 and graduated from the technical college in Prague in 1953. He held various posts at the State Research Institute of Machine Building at Bechovice near Prague from 1953 to 1971 as its director. He was dean of the mechanical engineering faculty of the technical college in Prague from 1982 to 1986 and since 1987 has been director of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Institute for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. He is vice-president of the Academy and chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific Degrees.

Karel Julis, candidate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and member of the its National Economy Commission, has been awarded the Klement Gottwald state prize and other distinctions.

COMPARISON OF HUSAK'S MAY DAY ADDRESS

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 May on pages 1 and 3 carries the speech by CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak at the May Day rally on Letna Plain in Prague. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the Prague Television Service version published in the 1 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, lines five and six in PRAVDA read: ...are now meeting at May Day rallies throughout our state. (supplying additional words, deleting phrase)

Page D 2, paragraph one, lines one and two in Pravda read: The conclusions from the talks with Comrade Gorbachev... (deleting first sentence, changing "principles" to "conclusions")

Paragraph six, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...the development of peaceful international cooperation. (supplying word "peaceful," deleting words "in the world")

Page D 3, paragraph two, lines one and two in PRAVDA read: ...collectives have taken socialist pledges. At yesterday's meeting at Prague Castle several comrades reported on their fulfillment. Therefore, I take... (rephrasing)

HUSAK GIVES RECEPTION MARKING NATIONAL DAY

LD082244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, gave a gala reception in the representative halls of Prague Castle tonight on the occasion of the national holiday of the CSSR. It was attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Laidslav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Ignac Janak, and Frantisek Pitra; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Miroslav Zavadil; and other figures of Czechoslovakia's political, public, scientific, and cultural life.

The reception was also attended by the representatives of churches. Among those present were heroes of socialist labor, national artists, outstanding workers from various areas of our national economy, and leading sportsmen. Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and other members of Prague's diplomatic corps came to congratulate the Czechoslovak Party and state representatives on the national holiday. The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ADAMEC TOURS GLASS PLANT IN NORTH MORAVIAN REGION

LD092222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, arrived for a 2-day working visit of the North Moravian Region today. He toured the laboratory of the plant that manufactures glass components for color television screens of the Sklo-Union concern enterprise in Valasske Mezirici and became acquainted with the range of glass illumination products. He showed particular interest in product quality in comparison with world standards. He talked to workers and technicians -- who today worked a special shift in honor of the 42d anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army -- about the enterprise's social policy and about the workers' welfare. He later discussed with enterprise representatives the fulfillment of the plan during the current year and political work tasks after the fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He pointed at the same time to the difficulties which the enterprise is experiencing in fulfilling its tasks, particularly regarding product quality. He stressed that everything possible must be done to speed up the restructuring of the economic mechanism. Ladislav Adamec is to visit Bruntal district tomorrow.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL LASER CONFERENCE -- The 18th European Conference on Interaction of Laser Beams and Materials -- ECLIM -- was opened in the Palace of Culture in Prague yesterday. It is being attended by 200 experts from almost 20 countries of all continents. The conference, which will last until 8 May, will deal primarily with the possibilities of using high-performance laser equipment to achieve guided thermonuclear reactions. The conference will also deal with the application of lasers in introducing modern industrial technologies, the development of new sources of X-ray radiation, and the like. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May 87 p 2 AU]

HONECKER, OFFICIALS CELEBRATE SOVIET WWII VICTORY

Honecker Congratulates Gorbachev

LD082140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 May, (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and Council of State chairman, and Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary: Andrey Gromyko, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman and Nikolay Ryzhkov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman.

On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War and of the liberation of the German people from fascism, we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers, as well as to all Soviet people, the warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee of the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR. With the victory over Hitler's fascism, the Soviet people, led by Lenin's party, accomplished a deed of international historic importance. We shall always remember, with deep gratitude, the glorious fighters of the Soviet nation, who also made such immeasurable sacrifices to liberate the German people from fascist enslavement.

The historic chance offered to the GDR people has constantly been used. Securely rooted in the socialist community, it is today with spirit and creativity fulfilling the tasks of further shaping the advanced socialist society. In the successful realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress our workers can see their decisive contribution to strengthening the international position of socialism and to securing peace. We are immensely satisfied that the comradeship-in-struggle between the GDR and the USSR is constantly becoming stronger. Joint preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution demonstrate once again, convincingly, that our peoples are linked to one another in the closest manner, in unbreakable friendship.

The GDR is putting all its energy toward supporting the improvement of the international situation, the ending of the arms race, and the attainment of real progress in disarmament.

The important Soviet initiatives directed at preventing a nuclear inferno meet with the unlimited approval of all GDR citizens. Our vigorous support particularly goes to the latest constructive proposals toward solving the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe.

From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you, dear comrades, communists and all citizens of your country, great success in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, in the strengthening of socialism, and in the consolidation of peace.

Attends USSR Envoy's Reception

LD082148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 May ADN -- Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador in the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Friday to mark the 42d anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War and the destruction of Hitlerite fascism.

Warmly welcomed in the Soviet Embassy on Unter den Linden were Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and other representatives of the GDR. The evening began with the national anthems of the two fraternal countries.

The guests included, together with Erich Honecker, the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Horst Dohls; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager, Werner Jarowsky; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; Alfred Newmann; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; and Inge Lange. Also present were generals and officers of the Armed Forces of the GDR, well known representatives of intellectual and cultural life, and outstanding veterans of the workers movement. The invitation was also taken up by SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt.

Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev, Military Council member and head of the Political Directorate of the group [title as received]; representatives of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the GDR's National People's Army; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskoy; and other high ranking members of the Soviet Army took part in the reception.

The doyen of the diplomatic corps, Portuguese Ambassador Dr Augusto Henrique de Almeida Coelho-Lopes, and other accredited heads of diplomatic missions in the GDR were present. Also present was the delegation from the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR, led by its deputy chairman, Lembit Kaik, which is a guest of the GDR to mark the anniversary of the liberation and of victory.

Ambassador Kochemasov said in a toast that the Soviet people are proud of their state, their peoples and their Armed Forces contributed decisively to the liberation of the peoples, including the German people, and to the salvation of world civilization. We will never forget the great part played by the peoples and armies of the state of the anti-Hitler coalition, the resistance fighters, and the German anti-fascists, primarily the communists, members of Thaelmann's heroic party, in the struggle against the common enemy. The GDR is proving through its successes what a people can achieve when it has favored the path of peace and of social progress, the ambassador said.

After honoring the strategy worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress, he stressed that the Soviet Union was undertaking everything to preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno. He described the realistic proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev as a historic chance for a start to the disarmament process.

The foreign policy initiatives of the other states of the socialist community were also of great significance for the consolidation of trust and for detente. The USSR has a high regard for the active contribution made by the GDR to the realization of the foreign policy course of the fraternal countries, and for its tireless efforts to eliminate military confrontation in Europe and to improve the international climate.

Envoy Attends West Berlin Event

LD081831 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 May ADN -- Wreaths were laid on Friday at the Soviet memorial in the West Berlin district of Tiergarten on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War. The solemn ceremony was attended by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Army Gen Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Lt Gen Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group. Also present were ambassadors of socialist states and other friendly countries, as well as representatives of national liberation movements in the GDR, representatives of military missions and general consulates of socialist states in West Berlin, members of the bureau of the SEW party executive, and representatives of democratic organizations of West Berlin.

Honecker Lays Wreath at Memorial

LD081252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0937 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The GDR today commemorated the unforgotten combatants against war and Nazi barbarity on the 42d anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitler's fascism with ceremonial tributes. The GDR party and state leadership, and thousands of working people this morning laid wreaths at the memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow, and at the memorial to the Polish soldier and the German anti-fascist in Friedrichshain Park.

The procession was headed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the National People's Army bore the wreathes of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber, and the National Council of the National Front through the grove of honor at the Berlin-Treptow memorial, where soldiers formed a guard of honor. The ribbon of the wreath from the SED Central Committee carried the words: "Eternal Glory and Thanks to the Heroic Sons of the Soviet People, the Liberators From Hitler Fascism". Honor companies of the national People's Army and the Soviet Army presented arms. Soviet soldiers bore the wreaths of the Soviet ambassador and the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

At the memorial to the Polish soldier and German antifascist in Friedrichshain Park, the leading representatives of the GDR laid wreaths to commemorate the Polish and German patriots who gave their lives in the joint struggle with the Soviet Army for the liberation from Hitler's barbarism. Red banners of the working class and the state flags of Poland and the GDR decorated the memorial, which was lined by a military guard of honor. An honor company presented arms.

Thousands of working people from enterprises, schools, and many other institutions in the capital joined in and laid wreaths and bouquets honoring the fallen Soviet and Polish heroes.

VARKONYI GREETES CANADA'S CLARK ON ARRIVAL

LD071414 Budapest MTI in English 1317 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- Joe Clark, Canadian foreign minister, arrived for an official visit to Hungary Thursday, at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart Peter Varkonyi. The head of the Canadian diplomacy was met at Ferihegy Airport by Petr Varkonyi. Present were Robert L. Elliott, Canadian ambassador to Hungary and Lajos Nagy, Hungarian ambassador to Canada.

Discusses Ties, Signs Agreement

LD072039 Budapest MTI in English 1940 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- According to information from the MTI correspondent, the official talks of foreign ministers Peter Varkonyi of Hungary and Joe Clark of Canada started in Budapest Thursday.

Both parties termed the relations as extremely good, stating that, despite the diverging social systems and international commitments, there are no impediments to cooperation. High importance was attached to high-level meetings, and the regular Foreign Ministry consultations were qualified as useful. There was agreement that it is necessary and possible to further develop business links, as the current trade turnover falls short of opportunities, and there is growing need for up-to-date forms, such as joint production schemes, joint ventures and cooperation on third markets. The parties also agreed on the importance of expanding technical-scientific cooperation and promoting cultural ties. It was stated that the 150,000 Canadian citizens of Hungarian descent could considerably contribute to the development of bilateral relations.

With regard to major international issues, the two foreign ministers paid great attention to new developments in the Soviet-American relationship, and stressed the importance of the arms limitation agreements, and explained the position of their governments on the conditions of the agreements. They voiced identical views on the significance of the Helsinki process, and expressed the hope that the current Vienna follow-up meeting will contribute to advancement of the process.

After the talks the two ministers signed an agreement on joint film and video production, and the establishment and development of cooperation and exchange of publications in the fields [as received]. Following, Jozsef Benyi, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Robert L. Elliott, Canadian ambassador to Hungary, signed the inter-governmental cooperation agreement on the development of cultural, higher educational and sports relations.

In the evening Peter Varkonyi gave a gala dinner in honour of Joe Clark.

Meets for Talks

LD091304 Budapest MTI in English 1918 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI) -- As reported, Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark held talks with Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress in Budapest Friday. They reviewed areas of bilateral relations where it is possible to intensify cooperation and mutual participation in economic work.

The discussions covered issues of the international market of concern to Hungary, including agricultural export.

Following, Pál Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met the Canadian foreign minister. It was stated at the meeting that the two countries' relations may be exemplary cooperation of countries with different social systems and affiliations, and that there was no impediment to the continued development of ties. The parties agreed that small countries also have a share in creating a smooth international atmosphere.

György Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also met Joe Clark on Friday. They termed the development of bilateral links as successful, and exchanged views on timely international issues. The talks reflected common interest in further improving economic cooperation.

Both parliamentary meetings were attended by Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, James H. Taylor, secretary of state at the Canadian Ministry of foreign affairs, and Ambassadors Robert L. Elliott and Lajos Nagy.

In the afternoon Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian socialist Workers' Party, met Joe Clark at the Central Committee headquarters. The first visit to Hungary of the Canadian foreign minister was assessed as an important event in bilateral relations. During the discussion of international political issues, the parties attached particular importance to disarmament, stating that the present situation makes progress possible and necessary, but it requires negotiations, adequate political will and mutual effort. It is in the interests of both countries to create equal security at the lowest possible level of armament.

During the day bilateral talks were held by parliamentary deputies in Joe Clark's party with a group of Hungarian MPs on legislation work in the two countries. In the afternoon Gyula Horn, under-secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, met his Canadian counterpart James H. Taylor.

Friday evening Joe Clark gave a press conference.

Clark Holds Press Conference

LD091307 Budapest MTI in English 2045 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI) -- Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark said at his Budapest press conference Friday that his talks with Hungarian leaders, including members of the government, covered a wide range of major issues. With respect to the discussions, he said in his opinion relations between East and West seem to have entered a decisive and promising stage.

"I consider it highly important for countries with different alliance affiliations to be open enough to gain a better knowledge of each other's thinking, for the sake of rapprochement. Current prospects for the settlement of arms limitation issues are promising," he said.

Joe Clark stated that the present economic cooperation could be a good basis for more diverse political contacts between the two countries. He considered it possible to set up joint production and trade ventures, and expressed the hope that the Canadian businessmen in his party will avail themselves of opportunities, as Hungarian partners appear to be prepared to expand relations with Canadian firms.

Meets Marjai; Concludes Visit

LD091759 Budapest MTI in English 1607 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI) -- Joe Clark, foreign minister of Canada, who paid a three-day official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, left Budapest Saturday.

Saturday morning the Canadian foreign minister met Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and discussed ways to further develop Hungarian-Canadian relations. Present at the meeting were James H. Taylor, state secretary of the Canadian Foreign Ministry, Robert L. Elliott, Canadian ambassador to Hungary, and Lajos Nagy, Hungarian ambassador to Canada. According to information from the MTI correspondent, it was stated at the talks that the system of economic relations between the two countries has considerably expanded over the past years, and trade turnover has gained momentum. Both sides are ready to and intend to further extend cooperation, and there are opportunities for this in industrial cooperation, for example, in transportation, computer technology, telecommunication, nuclear energetics, as well as joint stand on third markets. Both sides stressed that it is a reciprocal interest to develop Hungarian-Canadian relations, which is not only necessary but also possible.

The Saturday programme of the Canadian foreign minister continued in the provinces. Joe Clark and his party visited Martonvasar, the headquarters of the agricultural research institute of the Hungarian academy of Sciences, where director Dr Bela Gyorffy and Deputy Director Laszlo Balla gave a brief on the activity of the institute. Joe Clark and his party saw a modern laboratories, mostly equipped with Canadian installations, where plant physiological research is carried out. The Canadian party also viewed the collection of the Beethoven Memorial Museum.

Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark left Budapest Saturday afternoon. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

MARJAI HOLDS TALKS WITH FINISH PRESIDENT KOIVISTO

LD082213 Budapest MTI in English 1846 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Helsinki, May 8 (MTI) -- On Friday Finnish President Mauno Koivisto held cordial talks in Helsinki with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on the home political and economic situation of the two countries, the development of bilateral ties and the current main processes in international politics and the world economy.

Activities in Finland

LD082220 Budapest MTI in English 2050 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Helsinki, May 8 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to Finland from May 4 to 8. He met Prime Minister Harri Holkeri and held talks with Pertti Salolainen, minister of foreign trade, Ministers Kalevi Sorsa of foreign affairs and Ilkka Suominen of industry and trade, and leading financiers. The Hungarian deputy prime minister paid visits to the central industrial federation, the technical development centre, the Finnish-Hungarian Association and a number of industrial companies.

Discussions were held on bilateral economic, trade relations and possibilities for development. Both parties deemed it necessary to expand economic links at a more rapid pace, and expressed the intention to encourage the adoption of more lasting and mutually advantageous forms of relations, such as the formation of joint ventures and cooperation on third markets. They agreed that economic relations should be extended to new groups of products and production forms, the special regard to small and medium company contacts.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS OPENS SESSION IN BUDAPEST

Officials Meet Leaders

AU081432 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 87 p 5

[MTI report: "Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar Received the Heads of the Jewish World Congress"]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) began its conference in Budapest on Wednesday [6 May].

Heads of the WJC -- Chairman Edgar Bronfman and General Secretary Israel Singer -- were received on Wednesday by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, and Andras Losonczi, chairman of the National Representation of Hungarian Jews, were present at the meetings.

During the day Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi also received the heads of the world organization.

At the festive opening of the executive committee session State Secretary Imre Miklos welcomed the participants on behalf of the government.

U.S. Delegate's Remarks Criticized

AU080733 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0505 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] The first session of the World Jewish Congress in a communist country ended with clear discord in Budapest yesterday. The cause for criticism by both Eastern and Western participants was a toast by Morris Abram, the leader of the organized U.S. Jewry.

In his toast Abram stated that the Jews in the Soviet Union are the ones suffering most all over the world.

Critics among the delegates said that, with the Zionism Abram exhibited, he had put the host country Hungary into an embarrassing situation.

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH ISRAEL NOT EXPECTED SOON

TA081109 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 May 87 pp A1, 2

[Report from Budapest by Avraham Tirosh]

[Excerpt] (Szodi Zoltan), the director of the Hungarian Communist Party's International Affairs Department [name and title as published], said yesterday that a resumption of diplomatic relations between Hungary and Israel must not be expected in the near future, although the two countries are developing cooperation in the spheres of economy, culture, and sports.

The senior Hungarian official added that his country wants to expand trade with Israel, particularly in the area of modern agricultural cultivation and irrigation methods. (Zoltan) reported this during a meeting with the MAPAM representative on the World Jewish Congress executive, (Heini Burnstein).

LOSONCZI RECEIVES VISITING SPANISH SENATE PRESIDENT

LD081328 Budapest MTI in English 1259 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI) -- Jose Federico de Carvajal, president of the Spanish Senate, met with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in the Parliament building Friday. Carvajal is currently on a visit to Hungary at the invitation of Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly. At the talks of cordial atmosphere, where present were Istvan Sarlos and Javier Rubio, Spanish ambassador to Hungary, developing relations of the two countries and legislative organs were reviewed, and opinions were exchanged on timely issues of international situation.

Pal Losonczi was presented the gold medal of the Spanish Senate by Jose Federico de Carvajal. The commemorative plaque, which can be awarded only for heads of states by the Spanish Senate, was honoured to Pal Losonczi for his distinguished merits in the development of bilateral relations.

Meets Szuros, Varkonyi; Departs

LD101632 Budapest MTI in English 1546 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- Jose Federico de Carvajal, president of the Spanish Senate, who paid an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Istvan Sarlos, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, left Budapest Sunday. Jose Federico de Carvajal was accompanied on his visit by Senator Ignacio Gaminde Alix, and Representative Javier Ballarin Iribarren.

Jose Federico de Carvajal held official talks with his host. He also met Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The chairman of the Spanish Senate held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Jose Federico de Carvajal visited the Csopaktaja cooperative in Nemesvamos, and saw the sights of the Danube bend and the capital.

Jose Federico de Carvajal was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Sarlos. Also present was Javier Rubio, ambassador of Spain to Hungary.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL QUESTIONS PRIORITIES

AU081303 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Apr 87 p 3

[Report "From our correspondent": "Structural Changes Must Be Accelerated"]

[Text] The Industrial Policy Council held a meeting yesterday [29 April] with Bela Csikos-Nagy in the chair. The meeting was attended by several academicians of distinction representing the technical, natural, and social sciences. They included Ivan T. Berend, chairman of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technological Development Commission. It was no accident that they were present because, based on a year of joint work, the subject of the meeting was the discussion and amendment of the newly developing concept of a selective industrial policy.

Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, emphasized that, in the course of consultations held with various departments of the academy, a great number of useful comments had been received, which have been included in the concept, but some questions still have to be clarified. These comments came from scientists who chiefly analyzed the problems of education and training which need to be adjusted in time to the modernized industrial structure. The minister asked his academic colleagues to express their opinion about the kind of industrial attitude they consider necessary in unfolding the reform process. He indicated that he also expected support with regard to shaping an economic environment that would better help structural industrial changes.

Ivan T. Berend expressed his concerns regarding, among other things, the main structural changes, because in this respect people are groping about in the dark. Due to distortions in the price system, it is actually impossible to really know which trades and enterprise groups should be considered "engines", or what exact measures are used to determine the crisis of an industrial branch.

In the opinion of Pal Tetenyi the industrial concept has been focusing more on changing the product patterns instead of on radically reshaping the production structure. He said that within industrial production the proportion of competitive exports is still low. He also referred to the responsibility of domestic supply which hampers enterprises changing their products. In his view the acceleration of technological progress should rely more on socialist integration and cooperation. He also touched upon enterprises, as of next year, not being obliged to create a fund for technological development.

Bela Csikos-Nagy drew attention to the significant changes that have taken place in the concepts within the 2-year dialogue between industry and science. The selective industrial policy concept began by concentrating on branches, then expanding to a systematic view, and finally even including marketing -- that is -- the market concept.

In the view of Jenő Fock, chairman of MTESZ [Society of Scientific and Technological Associations], in order to solve the accumulating problems one should return to the foundations of 1968. This would require, among other things, more rapid and more coordinated government action. In the current situation it would also be necessary to reevaluate the proclaimed priorities of the economic policy.

According to Robert Hoch, the problems do not lie in the main goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, but in the fact that there are no tools and programs for implementing them consistently. [paragraph continues]

He criticized the fact that the industrial policy concept only laid down the most important development targets without providing concrete proposals for cutting back. Lacking these, however, it is not possible to gain new resources for structural changes.

In closing the meeting, the minister of industry referred mainly to the conceptual questions on which opinions agreed. He said that the concept of industrial policy "has been thinking" in terms of a combined framework comprising the plan and the market. Yet they (as published) do not want to stop having reliable information on enterprise efforts -- which does not make them consider themselves conservative -- and having the possibility of orienting and influencing the enterprises as befits the aims of the industrial policy, even in the future.

ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR FIRST QUARTER REPORTED

AU071553 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 87 p 10

[Central Statistical Office report on economic performance for the first quarter of 1987]

[Text] First quarter of 1987 (Date as a Percentage of Figures for the Same Period Last Year) [subhead]

Industrial, state, and cooperative enterprises

Volume of gross production value:

Industry total-----103.2

Within this:

metallurgy-----102.5

machine industry-----103.2

chemical industry-----104.8

building material industry-----102.0

light industry-----101.3

food industry-----104.6

Industry, excluding food industry-----103.0

Number of employees-----98.1

Gross product per employee-----105.2

Average monthly wages per employee-----106.7

Construction sector of the building industry

Production of the building industry-----97.1

Number of employees-----97.5

Average monthly wages per employee-----106.3

Foreign Trade (at current prices)

Imports-----99.8

Exports-----103.1

Retail trade turnover (at current prices)-----107.2

Within this:

food, beverages, and tobacco-----105.2

articles of clothing-----103.9

miscellaneous manufactured articles-----109.8

Procurement-----106.2

Within this:

plant products-----89.3

live animals-----110.4

animal products-----104.2

Achievement of transportation enterprises

Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometers)-----97.9

Long-distance transportation of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)-----99.3

Population's revenues from central sources-----106.9

Consumer price index (January-February)-----105.8

Production of the industrial, state, and cooperative enterprises in the first quarter of 1987 was 3.2 percent higher than in the same period last year. An increase was registered in all the main sectors. Production in the energy sectors increased at a rate exceeding the average; that of processing industry increased at a slightly reduced rate, by 2.8 percent; and production in basic material production sectors increased by 2.2 percent compared to the same period last year. Among the sectors belonging to the processing industry, the greatest increase in production was achieved by food industry; machine industry production increased at a rate identical with the industrial average. Industrial sales increased by 4.8 percent, at a higher rate than production. Domestic sales increased by 4.6 percent and export sales increased by 5.7 percent compared to the same period last year. Both the ruble and hard currency industrial exports increased dynamically.

Production in the construction sector of the building industry increased in March and this reduced the production was felt mainly in the state building enterprises (mainly surface construction), while production in the construction cooperatives increased considerably. There was an increase in both the number of apartments begun and of apartments already finished; the number of apartments under construction, however, decreased considerably.

Procurement of live animals that make up 70 percent of the sales of agricultural products increased by 10.4 percent. Sales of slaughter cattle increased by 6.5 percent, and sales of pigs and poultry for slaughter each increased by 12 percent, compared to the first quarter of last year. Sales of slaughter sheep decreased. Sales of animal products increased by 4.2 percent compared to last year. Sales of plant products and garden products that constitute 12.1 percent of sales of agricultural products decreased by 10.7 percent.

Detail trade turnover in current prices increased by 7.2 percent, in comparable prices by 2.4 percent. Retail trade prices increased by 4.7 percent. The shop price of seasonal goods was higher than last year by an average of 9.6 percent, and the market price of the same products was 11.8 percent higher than in the same period last year.

Socialist bodies spent 26.2 billion forints on investments in the first quarter of 1987, 1.8 billion or 7.6 percent more than in the same period last year.

WARSAW-NEW YORK LOT FLIGHT CRASH KILLS 183

Report Cites Engine Failure

LD091121 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] At 1111 today, shortly after take-off, a LOT Polish airlines charter aircraft, IL-62, with 183 people on board bound for New York, met with a disaster and came down in the Kabat Forest not far from Powsin. This occurred after the plane had turned off course and was making a landing approach. The probable cause of the accident was the failure of two engines. The aircraft caught fire. According to our information, there were no survivors.

According to the main fire service headquarters, the aircraft fire has been extinguished. A forest fire is under control at the scene of the disaster.

A commission was immediately set up to determine its causes. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda went to the scene.

Officials Cancel Events

LD091732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Joining in the deep regret of our society after today's tragic LOT airliner crash, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers express sincere and heartfelt condolences and hopes for courage to the families and close relatives of the victims of the catastrophe. In association with the tragic accident, the Presidium of the People's Council of the capital city, Warsaw, have designated 10 and 11 May as days of mourning in the capital and in the capital voivodship. On those days, all public events of an entertainment character have been cancelled — in theaters, cinemas, houses of culture, clubs, restaurants, and fetes.

We all join in the sadness of those closest to the victims of the catastrophe.

AUTHORITIES 'COME TO ARRANGEMENT' WITH PACIFISTS

LD081953 Hamburg DPA in German 1804 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) — The Polish authorities seem to have come to an arrangement with the peace seminar of the opposition pacifist movement "Freedom and Peace," which has been in session in Warsaw since Thursday. As was announced to Western press representatives Friday [8 May], 10 people who had been arrested even before the beginning of the event have already shown up in the church meeting rooms. Among them is Warsaw pacifist Gwidon Zlatkes, who had been in police custody since Monday [4 May].

More than 50 members of peace groups from 16 Western countries are participating in the seminar. Entry to Poland was refused for at least 17 guests invited from the West. On Friday, the debates were continued in three working groups on the topics of detente, environmental protection, and human rights. While total agreement reigned between participants from Poland and those from the West on the topic of environmental protection, there were differences in the two other fields. The Polish pacifists attached greater weight to the issue of personal freedom and human rights than their guests from the West.

Bogdan Klich from Krakow, the pacifist and specialist in disarmament issues who was only released from police custody on Friday, said with regard to the disarmament plans presented on the same day by party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski that there should be discussion of certain points worth considering during the course of the seminar.

CEREMONIES HONOR HEROES, END OF WORLD WAR II

LD091939 Warsaw PAP in English 1753 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 9 -- Numerous ceremonies were held all over Poland today to commemorate the 42nd anniversary of the victorious end of the Second World War in Europe.

During the ceremonious change of guard posted by the Warsaw Metropolitan Garrison held at Victory Square today, the members of the highest Polish authorities laid a wreath from the nation in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, paying tribute to the heroes fallen in the struggle for the motherland's freedom. A wreath was also laid on the cemetery-mausoleum of the Russian soldiers in Warsaw and at the monument to the Warsaw heroes, and in other sites of national remembrance. The ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner, as well as by other high representatives of the country's political and social life.

A 24-gun salute was fired in accordance with the order issued by the minister of defence to mark the 42nd victory anniversary.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner, Roman Malinowski, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak and Jan Dobraczynski laid a wreath of white and red flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, with the inscription: "For the Heroes of the Struggle With the Nazi Occupier -- the Polish Nation."

Flowers were laid by representatives of the participants in the PRON's Second Congress, the ministry of defence, the union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy (ZBOWID) and city authorities. Next wreaths were laid by the heads and members of diplomatic representations of the GCR, Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Japan, Mexico, Zaire, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Iran, Mongolia, Tunisia, Vietnam, Hungary, Romania, Turkey, Indonesia, Iraq, the Peoples' Republic of China, Argentina, Venezuela, Columbia, Cuba, Bangladesh, the USSR, Norway, Peru, Brazil, Algeria, France, Yugoslavia, Holland, Afghanistan, Italy, Canada, Nicaragua, Denmark, the U.S., Albania, Uruguay, Syria, India, Great Britain, Australia, Egypt, Bulgaria, Greece, Thailand, Libya, the FRG, the DPRK, Belgium, Malaysia and Pakistan.

Wojciech Jaruzelski undersigned the text in the book of remembrance which reads: "In tribute to all patriots -- soldiers and fighters of the underground movement -- the heroes of the struggle with German Nazism on all fronts of the Second World War. May the memory of their liberation effort unite the whole nation in work on the strengthening and development of the socialist motherland." Next the text was undersigned by the representatives of the highest authorities participating in the ceremony and members of the diplomatic corps.

The ceremony was followed by a military parade.

Also today, Warsaw residents paid tribute to over 600 thousand Soviet soldiers fallen in the struggle for Poland's liberation.

During a ceremony at the Soviet soldiers' cemetery wreaths were laid by a PUWP CC delegation with Jozef Czyrek, Alfred Miodowicz, and Tadeusz Porebski, and also by representatives of the Sejm, the Council of State, the office of the Council of Ministers, the 2nd Congress of the PRON, and many social and political organizations. Flowers were also laid by heads and staffers of the diplomatic missions of socialist states.

PAP SIGNS NEW AGREEMENT WITH AGERPRES

AU091550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1403 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/5/1987 -- AGERPRES Director-General Alexandru Ionescu and Bogdan Jachacz, chairman and editor-in-chief of the Polish News Agency - PAP, signed in Warsaw a new collaboration agreement between the two agencies.

During his Polish sojourn, the AGERPRES director-general was received by Jan Glowczyk, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP, and Jerzy Urban, spokesman of the Polish Government.

MESSNER RECEIVES GDR'S SCHUERER FOR TALKS

AU061535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 87 p 7

[Text] Warsaw (ADN) -- Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, on Wednesday [29 April] received Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Gerhard Schuerer is staying in Warsaw for talks between the central planning bodies of both countries.

The interlocutors concurred in noting that the all-round fraternal relations between the two countries and peoples are developing in a satisfying manner on the basis of the fundamental agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council. The "Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation between the GDR and PPR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000" is being filled with vitality and continues to be the directive for the further activation and development of mutually advantageous cooperation, they stated.

In the course of the talks they had a lively exchange of views on topical political issues. Zbigniew Messner and Gerhard Schuerer paid tribute to the constructive proposals of the USSR on solving the basic problems of peace and disarmament that are being actively supported by both countries. They emphasized the great significance that is to be attributed to the increased efficiency of the national economy in strengthening the position of socialism in the world and the effectiveness of its peace policy. In this connection, the interlocutors briefed each other on the efforts and initiatives of the working people of the GDR and PPR in implementing the national economic plans.

The meeting was attended by Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers. Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador to the PPR, was also present.

Gerhard Sachuerer's discussion with Manfred Gorywoda focused on measures for the further systematic deepening of economic relations between the GDR and PPR. Special significance was attached to the joint efforts, based on division of labor, to immediately apply scientific-technical findings to production. The development with regard to goods exchange was also discussed, and the conclusion was drawn that the long-term agreements are being fulfilled in a satisfactory way by both sides. During the meeting, Gerhard Schuerer and Manfred Gorywoda talked about further steps concerning cooperation between the central planning bodies of the two countries. They signed an agreement providing for the increase of the mutual deliveries and services in the year 1987.

DPRK DELEGATION ACCEPTS SEJM INVITATION, PAYS VISIT

LD082154 Warsaw PAP in English 1843 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 8 -- An official delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with chairman of the assembly's standing committee Yang Hyong-sop, is currently visiting Poland. The visit, paid on the invitation of the Sejm (parliament) presidium, is a continuation of traditional contacts and it will serve for the exchange of experience between the parliaments of both countries.

The DPRK parliamentarians started their visit to Warsaw today by laying a wreath at the unknown soldier's symbolic tomb, after which they met with Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, who explained to them the structure and tasks of the Polish supreme authority organ.

During their conversation, Malinowski and Yang Hyong-sop referred to the rich tradition of Polish-Korean relations. The sides noted with satisfaction the coordinated activities of the Sejm and the Supreme People's Assembly on the forum of the Interparliamentary Union, which serve for the defence of the nations' right to live in peace.

Yang Hyong-sop informed the Polish side about the situation on the Korean peninsula and described the efforts of his country to unite both parts of the divided peninsula and ease tension in that part of the world.

ORZECZOWSKI: WWII CLAIMS AGAINST FRG STILL UNMET

LD081221 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 7: During today's Sejm session, an interpellation was made concerning issues of compensations for Polish citizens exploited by the 3rd Reich and who, as a result, suffered physical and economic losses.

Recalling the tremendous losses suffered by the Polish nation as a result of the extermination policy of the Nazi occupier, Deputy Helena Galus said that Poles have not yet received the compensation due from the FRG, which stubbornly refuses to pay damages.

"The FRG's attitude is, in the opinion of our nation, immoral in the highest degree and incompatible with the universal ideals of human rights," Galus said, adding that founding committees of an association of victims of the Third Reich are being created all over Poland, as a spontaneous social movement.

Replying, the minister of foreign affairs Marian Orzechowski stressed that the interpellation pointed to the still topical, moral-political dimension of relations with the FRG, Orzechowski said in part:

Despite the lapse of over 40 years, the tragic effects of terror, war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the 3rd Reich against the Poles remain. Their just and unquestionable claims for compensation remain unsatisfied. This causes indignation and protest of the Polish public opinion.

The Polish government has consequently come out for (and continues to do so) for the satisfaction of the just and founded compensation demands of the Polish citizens.

Already in 1947, in a memorandum presented at the conference of deputy ministers of foreign affairs held in London, the Polish Government made precise its position on the issue of individual civil-legal compensation claims arising out of deportation and slave labour of Poles, Orzechowski said.

FRG's laws concerning compensations have been formulated in such a way as to rule out possibility to obtain compensations by Polish nationals, went on Minister Orzechowski. The FRG's courts groundlessly assume that the reason for persecution of Poles was allegedly the security requirements of the Nazi Germany and not the reasons mentioned above which make it possible to claim damages. This interpretation is based on equally paradoxical as revolting argument: crimes committed against the Polish nation -- a victim of Hitlerite aggression -- were dictated by an alleged need to protect interests of the German state from hostile actions of Poles threatening its security.

Another obstacle created by the FRG was to make the acknowledgement of compensation claims dependent on the existence of diplomatic relations between FRG and the home country of victims of the right to demand compensations which expired in 1969.

Therefore in the 1960's, following an initiative of the Polish Government, the U.N. sent a memorandum concerning the state of realization of compensations. Answering it, the FRG paid no attention to the fact of unrealized rights of Poles to compensations. Faced with no positive reaction from the FRG, the Polish Government in 1969 sent two memoranda to the U.N.

PRON CONGRESS OPENS; JARUZELSKI MAKES ARMS PROPOSAL

Statistics Given on Attendance

LD082309 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 8 -- Delegate mandates for PRON's second congress, which started here today, went to 1,554 people, of which number 1,493 or 96 percent, are present at the congress. Under respective regulations, the assembly is in a position to pass resolutions and elect the movement's new leadership. A vast majority of the 61 absent delegates have explained their absence, the congress secretariat reported.

Of the 1,554 mandate holders, 1,244 were nominated by regional PRON congresses and the movement's basic units, while 310 represent the signatories of the declaration on the PRON as well as social organizations and societies which declared their participation in the movement.

The delegates represent all socio-professional circles. There are 187 representatives of industrial plants, 138 people from rural areas, 124 teachers, 145 scientific workers and 41 artists and culture activists. Among the delegates are 39 Sejm deputies and 360 local council members. Women account for 18 percent, while young people for 14 percent of the total number of delegates.

Barcikowski Meets USSR Delegate

LD091856 Warsaw PAP in English 1543 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 9 -- Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received here today chairman of the Soviet delegation for the PRON Congress, secretary of the presidium of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Tengiz Menteshashvili.

Hungary's Pozsgay Speaks

LD082306 Budapest MTI in English 1151 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI) -- Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, delivered a speech at the 2nd conference of the Polish Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON).

After greeting the congress he emphasized: "We highly appreciate the development achieved by the Polish fraternal movement in uniting the forces of socialism and establishing a national unity. The initiative and intellectual freshness displayed by the PRON in the development of socialist democracy, and the establishment of new elements of institutional system, give rise to appreciation among all your Hungarian friends. We are convinced, said Pozsgay, that in the wake of proposals of the Polish United Workers' Party, the forces looking for a way out of the difficulties, and stimulating transition, have now initiated the second phase of reforms in Poland."

Wojcik Receives Iraqi Delegate

JN091114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May (INA) -- Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, RCC [Revolutionary Command Council] member and trade minister, met with Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik in Warsaw yesterday. They reviewed economic and trade relations between Iraq and Poland as well as issues related to the meetings of the joint committee for economic and technical cooperation. The meeting was attended by the Polish Trade Ministry under secretary and Iraq's ambassador to Poland.

Hasan 'Ali, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional command and secretary general of the Progressive National Pan-Arab Front, arrived here yesterday at the head of a delegation representing the front to attend the second conference of the Polish Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

Czyrek Meets Al-'Amiri

LD101422 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 -- Chairman of the Iraqi delegation to the 2nd congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), general secretary of the National Progressive Front of Iraq, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and of the national leadership of the Ba'th Party, Minister Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, met here today with Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary, Vice-Chairman of the PRON National Council Jozef Czyrek and Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik.

They exchanged information about the situation in Poland and Iraq and discussed Polish-Iraqi relations and their further development.

Jaruzelski Confers With Chairmen

LD101948 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 -- PUWP CC First Secretary and Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski met here today with chairmen of foreign delegations taking part in the debates of the 2nd congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), now under way here. The meeting was attended by Chairman of the PRON National Council Jan Dobraczynski.

Opinion Poll Rates PRON

LD081542 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 8 -- Nearly a half of Polish society thinks the activity of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON, is useful for the country, according to a poll carried out by the Social Opinion Polling Centre.

Such an opinion was expressed by 51.5 percent of the respondents. At the same time they pointed to the positive, in their opinion, goals of the undertakings of PRON.

They stated: PRON's activity on behalf of national agreement is positive (15.1 percent of such opinions), PRON serves the good of the country (14.9 percent), of society (12.3 percent).

Every seventh participant of the poll (14.9 percent) thought that the activity of PRON brought neither harm nor good.

A portion of respondents (32.5 percent) did not want to assess PRON or did not have any opinion on this matter.

Jaruzelski Proposal To Reach CSCE

LD101936 Warsaw PAP in English 1656 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 -- I am leaving on a short visit for the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski told PAP. My main goal is to present in this important all-European forum the new Polish initiative, the plan on the reduction of armaments and the growth of confidence in central Europe, forwarded by Wojciech Jaruzelski during the PRON congress.

The Polish initiative was announced at a particular moment in the development of international situation. Mikhail Gorbachev's new proposals, peaceful offensive of the socialist countries create favourable premises for undertaking significant disarmament steps. The Polish proposal becomes an important element of these moves. It has a common denominator with the Budapest appeal and other proposals put forth by the socialist states.

Stemming from the same philosophy of goals, it offers an opportunity for a broad choice of roads leading to them. It is deeply rooted in the tradition of Poland's foreign policy, enriches it with new values which correspond to the challenge of contemporary time.

Jaruzelski's plan has an innovative character. It is based on a harmonious combination of proposals on disengagement of nuclear and conventional armaments. It proposes to undertake new subject-matter in international dialogue -- the question of military doctrines.

It is based on the concept of gradual realization of agreed moves on the territory of expanded region of central Europe. Its realization would lead to lowering the level of military confrontation, the reduction of a risk of an outbreak of a military conflict and elimination of ability to launch a sudden attack.

We are convinced that this concept is credible. While working on it we were guided by interests of security of Poland as well as its allies. While formulating its shape, we took into account also the security interests of other European countries, of the whole continent. The principle of openness adopted in the plan, makes it possible to broaden, in future, the zone in which the proposed measures are to be applied to the territory of entire Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Ural.

Our intention to present the plan in the CSCE forum stems from the fact that the problems of military security are a key element of the all-European process. Right in Vienna, a discussion is being continued on the expansion of disarmament. A significant contribution to it has been an earlier Polish proposal on the matter.

Thus, it is natural that this all-European forum should be the addressee of new concepts and initiatives. We encourage all its participants to present such initiatives.

The Vienna meeting has entered a decisive stage. Currently, it faces the task of drafting the final document. Through my address, I want to stress once more the interest of the Polish Government and Poland's public opinion in working out significant and constructive results which would help a comprehensive, dynamic development of all-European process.

Official Describes, Praises Plan

LD081810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] An important event at the PRON congress was the speech today by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Here is our report from a press conference:

[Unidentified correspondent] As announced, we are hosts today to representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Dr Jerzy Nowak, head of the Studies and Programming Department of the Foreign Ministry; Stefan Staniszewski, head of department of press and information; and Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski.

Dr Jerzy Nowak speaks:

[Begin Nowak recording] Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski presented a new Polish initiative, which we have called a plan for reducing arms and increasing confidence in central Europe. The plan is a sort of continuation of the political idea out of which the Rapacki and Gomulka plans of the fifties and sixties were born. This initiative enriches our foreign policy tradition with qualitatively new elements, elements that correspond to the demands of the present day. It has a common denominator with the Budapest declaration and other initiatives by the socialist states. It enriches the array of roads leading to the goal defined in the Budapest declaration. The plan concerns what we call the extended region of central Europe—that is to say, the territories of the FRG, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and Denmark, and therefore, the Western states that belong to NATO, and the following socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact: Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, and Poland.

The principle of openness inherent in the plan allows for the possibility of extending this zone to the whole of Europe in the future, from the Atlantic to the Urals. The measures proposed in the plan are a synthesis of the proposals to reduce and dilute [rozrzedzenie] conventional and nuclear weapons. It is proposed that a new subject be taken up: military doctrines and the development of confidence-building measures. As is known, the gradual withdrawal of jointly agreed in kinds of nuclear arms of operational and tactical designation is envisaged, with the assumption that all kinds of these arms be covered by the appropriate negotiations. I would add that it therefore concerns not only missiles, but all kinds of arms containing a nuclear charge [ladunek nuklearny].

The second component of the proposal is conventional arms. The plan envisages a gradual withdrawal of jointly agreed on kinds of conventional weapons with the greatest strike force [sila razenia] and specifically useful for offensive, aggressive [zaczepny, ofensywny] operations; that is, weapons recognized as particularly threatening and capable of being used for a sudden attack. What these weapons are will, of course, be the subject of negotiation. The third component concerns military doctrines. This is, as I have said, something new [nowum] in the forum of East-West relations.

What is important here is to give military doctrine a strictly defensive character, so that, with a constant maintenance of military balance, we can strive for the achievement of a balanced level of armament on both sides, making a sudden attack impossible. What is important is for the doctrines to have a strictly defensive character from the perspective of both sides. We anticipate the possibility of introducing a wide range of new sources of confidence-building, both of a military and nonmilitary character. The type of measures, of course, is a problem to be discussed. We also anticipate the creation of an effective system of verification, the control of the decisions accepted.

I would like to say that the plan is more a program of activity and aims than a concrete disarmament proposal, although there are elements of a disarmament proposal contained within it. In our opinion, the plan does not require the creation of a separate disarmament forum. [end recording]

FRG's Bahr Welcomes Proposal

LD102217 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 10 May 87

[Excerpt] Bonn, May 10 — Egon Bahr, the leading expert on military affairs, and especially disarmament ones, in the leadership of FRG's SPD stated that he welcomed with satisfaction the new Polish disarmament plan, announced on Friday at the PRON congress by Wojciech Jaruzelski as a topical proposal.

Bahr, who participated in the 5th Poland-FRG forum in Kiel, told PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Guz: I welcome Jaruzelski's proposal for various reasons. First, Poland in this way refers to its own tradition of a kind and at the same time joins the European disarmament concert. The matter which Jaruzelski is forwarding is precisely our matter. It is also a good thing that in referring to Rapacki's plan the current proposals are more far-reaching and take into account the West's concern over a surprise attack and a possible military superiority of the East. It is also not without significance that Jaruzelski's proposals cover both nuclear and conventional disarmament. This means that were negotiations to start on this subject non-nuclear states could not be bypassed. I also deem as right the proposal that military people discuss the military doctrines of both blocs with a view to endowing them with a defence character, Bahr said.

Addressing the 5th Poland-FRG forum, Bahr assessed the Polish proposals in a similar spirit but added that the West should react to them with its own proposals. Asked about this by PAP correspondent Bahr replied that this was by no means an expression of a lack of trust in the Polish disarmament offer. I only think that the West's weakness stems from the fact that proposals keep coming in one by one from the East, Bahr said. [passage omitted]

Plan 'Maps Out New Route'

LD082303 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 8 May 87

[By "PAP commentator": "Poland's Proposal for Europe"]

[Text] Warsaw, May 8 — The plan for reducing armaments and increasing confidence in Europe put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) here today, is an attempt to overcome several difficulties on a key, European section of the road leading to disarmament. The attempt is being made at an important moment for the CSCE process and disarmament negotiations. In a historical sense, it is a continuation of two earlier Polish initiatives (which went down in history as the Rapacki and the Gomulka plans) because it also starts from the assumption that the implementation of partial disarmament moves will contribute to the reaching of the general goal. Like the two earlier plans, it also aims at establishing a zone of reduced armaments where the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty meet. But the plan announced today includes a number of new proposals, which take into consideration the needs of the present situation and, moreover, it covers not only Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, the FRG, but a larger area of nine NATO and Warsaw Treaty states, and in prospect — all Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

A significant novelty included in the Polish plan is a proposal according to which gradual disengagement of armaments in the 1,200 km wide zone between the Rhine and the Bug rivers and between the Danish straits and the Hungarian lowland would apply not only to nuclear weapons but also with the most dangerous kinds of conventional weapons with the strongest power and precision of destruction. Owing to this, a danger of a surprise conventional attack would significantly decrease.

This aspect of the plan should arouse interest specially in those West European NATO states which hesitate whether to accept the proposal to free Europe from nuclear medium range weapons and operational and tactical missiles in the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and which maintain that without the U.S. missile shield they would be vulnerable to a blitz attack by the "prevailing conventional forces of the Warsaw Treaty."

In fact, the Warsaw Treaty has no edge over NATO as far as conventional weapons are concerned but the Polish plan creates a possibility to calm fears connected with this issue. As in other respects, also on this point the plan is in line with the spirit of the Warsaw Treaty message announced in Budapest in June 1986 which presented a programme of reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe.

Another new proposal included in the plan, one providing for such an evolution of war doctrines that they could be mutually considered as strictly defense, can serve the removing of distrust that has accumulated over the years. Both the Polish war doctrine and the Warsaw Treaty war doctrine have a strictly defensive nature. This is demonstrated just by the fact that they are not aimed at winning an edge over the other side but at reducing armaments and maintaining the balance of military forces at the lowest possible level. Mutual explanation of the nature of the doctrines and their modification with a view to dispelling the doubts of the other side could contribute to increasing confidence and thus facilitate disarmament steps.

Efforts in favour of disarmament are like climbing a virgin peak: In both cases success depends to a considerable degree on the ability to find convenient paths between obstacles. The Polish plan maps out a new route, but one leading to the same common goal as other peace initiatives of socialist states.

Its usefulness for Poland is obvious: Any disengagement of armaments between the Rhine and the Bug Rivers, while serving Europe's security, is decreasing a threat to this country, too.

Proposal Shows New 'Reasoning'

LD082308 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 8 May 87

["New Style of Reasoning in Europe" -- PAP headline; by Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, May 8: The Second Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which on the eve of another anniversary of victory over Hitlerite Third Reich opened its debates in Warsaw today, has transformed from a national event into an international one.

This occurred due to a new Polish initiative presented at the congress' forum by Wojciech Jaruzelski and concerning a comprehensive and gradual programme of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe.

Poland needs favourable international climate, just as it needs internal peace. The improvement in East-West relations lies in her most vital interests. This improvement, on the other hand, depends to a large degree on the rarifying of nuclear and conventional armaments in the area of direct contact between the world's two chief military-political alliances: NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organization.

Gen. Jaruzelski's programme-plan aims at strengthening the security of both Poland and her allies, as well as of partners in disarmament negotiations from the portion of Europe belonging to NATO. This is an initiative which contains elements protecting the interests of, above all, the entire area of central Europe, in whose security Poland -- for understandable reasons -- has always been most vitally interested.

Gen. Jaruzelski's proposals are a historical continuation of Polish political thought initiated with Rapacki plan. The creative expansion of this line of Polish diplomacy has been possible owing to a new stage that Europe is entering following the initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev and stands contained in the Budapest message of the Warsaw Treaty states as well as owing to the growing realism of thinking among politicians in the Western part of our continent.

The new Polish proposals presented at the PRON Congress are a confirmation of a new style of reasoning, which is the hope of Europe and the world.

PAP Reviews 8 May Proceedings

LD091243 Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 8: The Second Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) began in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science here today.

Over 1,550 people, representing all the voivodships, social and professional circles, social, youth and trade union organizations and societies which are members of PRON were chosen as the mandatories to the highest forum of the National Rebirth Movement.

The participants warmly greeted the members of the highest Polish authorities arriving at the congress.

At the start of the congress the floor was taken by the chairman of PRON's National Council Jan Dobraczynski who welcomed all the delegates, especially the representatives of the signatories of the historic July 20, 1982 declaration on the PRON, namely: the PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the National Committee of the United Peasants' Party and Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, and others.

The chairman of PRON's National Council also welcomed the representatives of the government with Premier Zbigniew Messner, representatives of the Polish People's Army and other congress guests.

Jan Dobraczynski warmly welcomed the congress' foreign guests, representing the national fronts cooperating with PRON, social movements and organizations from 19 European, Asian, Latin American and African countries.

"Your participation in the congress is a great honour for us. We expect that it will contribute to the tightening of our cooperation," Dobraczynski said.

Declaring the 2nd PRON Congress open, Jan Dobraczynski said: "Let us impose a working, creative rhythm on our meeting. Let us carry out a solid evaluation of our activities, our achievements and our shortcomings. Let the words voiced in this hall be followed by actions. Let the service for the nation, the issue of agreement, rebirth and development become the motto of our session."

With a minute of silence the participants paid tribute to PRON's co-founders and activists who died during the recent years.

Beginning the session the delegates adopted; the congress' agenda and regulations recommended by the National Council. The regulations envisage a plenary debate and a debate in six study groups.

Next, the delegates also approved the proposals of the composition of the congress' executive organs: the Presidium and Secretariat and the Commissions for the Programme, Statute and Recommendations. The goals of the commission for recommendations is to submit to the congress the draft principles of appointing the National Council, the National Council's chairman and the Central Finance Control Commission, and also the appropriate personnel recommendations.

In accordance with the agenda adopted, PRON National Council's Chairman Jan Dobraczynski gave a speech from the congress' rostrum. The National Council's report titled "Agreement, Rebirth, Development" was presented by the PRON National Council's General Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia. The plenary discussion began after these speeches.

In the afternoon, participants with highest attention heard the speech delivered by the PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Heads of foreign delegations from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Nicaragua took the floor in the congress forum.

The plenary discussion today lasted till evening and offered a chance to take the floor to 27 delegates and participants in the congress. They presented their experiences from the work of PRON links, motions and proposals which enrich the programme of action of the Movement for National Rebirth.

PAP Reviews 9 May Proceedings

LD091929 Warsaw PAP in English 1632 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 9 -- Several leading issues can be singled out in the plenary discussion during the first day of PRON's second congress. One of the most important ones referred to changes in the political sphere, progress in the democratization processes of the socio-political life and in the wielding of power.

It was said from the congress rostrum that the further development of citizens' self-government is an important element of people's rule. The widening of the powers of territorial, cooperative and worker self-governments has therefore become necessary.

The wish of participating in decision making is evidence of the need for activeness, agreement. A historic reference to this need of the present time was contained in the words of General Jozef Kaminski, who, recalling the phenomenon of Poland's reconstruction after the incredible war ravages, said that the unity and combined effort of Poles was the lever and supporting structure of the cause of reconstruction. "There is evidence that we can march side by side," he said.

It was indicated from the rostrum that PRON offers the widest platform for joint action and cooperation. This role can only be fulfilled by an open, authentic and tolerant movement, bold in discussions and actions. By a movement motivated by the political reason of state, but also ready to undertake the necessary risk and social experiment.

Economic and reform issues were also accentuated. "We voice our support for a radical, decisive re-modelling of the economy. [quotation marks as received] There is general social agreement for the implementation of the economic reform, society will accept even hard temporary conditions, but it must know that the reform's machine is beginning to move forward. Society is ready for the operation of the economy, it was said. In this context it was said that the PRON must, nevertheless, remind that bold and fast reforms will entail specific economic decisions.

According to the chairman of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz, the second state of the reform, the discussion on the guidelines, and consultations were issued of supreme importance. [sentence as received] Miodowicz said he supported acceleration but there must be a great social discussion on this matter.

The broad presentation of the economic issue at the PRON's second congress, already visible during the first day of the meeting, may contribute to a wider portrayal of the social expectations in this regard.

Several speakers accentuated proposals to change the electoral law to ensure that this is an authentic act of choice and not an "act of loyalty" to the authorities. Authorities, which support the trend of socialist renewal, unanimously supported by the young generation.

Rear-Admiral Ludwik Dutkowski, the first deputy head of the Polish Army's Chief Political Board said that the Poles should be united by the act of the rebirth of the state and nation. "Poland and the Poles still need deep democratic changes, a rational reconstruction of the economy, the increased concern for the nation's physical and mental health, for culture, education and natural environment," he said, and went on to conclude that:

"But, if these lofty intentions are to succeed, the supreme values are necessary: Permanent independence, inviolable territorial integrity, secure borders and undisrupted peaceful work."

National Council Elected

LD092208 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 9 -- The shocking news about the airplane crash near Warsaw covered in mourning -- just as the whole society -- the delegates and participants in the 2nd Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), which continued its session here today.

The participants honoured the victims of the catastrophe with a moment of silence.

For several hours in the morning the proposals for the movement's future were discussed and formulated in study groups.

The first group discussed the development of Poland's socio-political system, the second -- the country's socio-economic development, the third -- the protection of the environment and the citizens' health, the fourth -- the development of culture, science, education and upbringing, the fifth -- the development of international cooperation and the defence of peace while the sixth group discussed the citizens' activeness in social movements and associations.

The debates were attended by members of the government, representatives of the leaders of central state and administrative institutions. (The summary of the discussion in the study groups moved separately). The plenary discussion at the PRON Congress was resumed in the afternoon.

Messages to the congress were conveyed today by representatives of the delegations of Hungary, Iraq, Vietnam, Cuba, Angola and Finland (moved separately).

In the evening the congress began elections to the supreme authorities of the PRON. With 10 votes against and 21 abstentions, it elected a 400-member National Council.

The candidature of Jan Dobraczynski, the hitherto leader of the PRON, for the chairmanship of PRON's National Council was welcomed by a long ovation. Dobraczynski was elected chairman of the National Council of the PRON by open ballot.

Also a 80-member Central Control-Finance Commission was elected, with three abstentions.

During the break in the debate PRON's National Council and the Central Control-Finance Commission met at their first plenary sessions. The National Council elected a 70-member Executive Committee and its Presidium. Alfred Beszterda, Jozef Czyrek, Jan Karol Kostrzewski and Jozef Kukulka were elected vice-chairmen of the National Council. The council also elected Jerzy Swiderski as its general secretary.

Antoni J. Chacinski, became chairman of the Central Control-Finance Commission.

Delegates Issue Declaration

LD101909 Warsaw PAP in English 1629 GMT 10 May 87

["PRON Congress' Declaration" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 -- The Polish reason of state -- the consolidation of peace and security of our country are supreme values for the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. The international activity of our state over the recent years has served well the interests of Poland and the strengthening of its prestige. We support the open character of Polish foreign policy and its co-participation in taking up great challenges of contemporary time.

The 2nd congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth greets with satisfaction the new momentous Polish initiative -- the plan to reduce armaments and increase confidence in central Europe -- put forth at our forum. Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposals deeply linked to the traditions of our foreign policy are an expression of continuity of Polish political thought, experience and will of our nation.

The new Polish plan combines into one coherent whole measures leading to the lowering of the level of military confrontation and diminishing of the risk of an outbreak of an armed conflict with a proposal to change the ways of thinking about military doctrines and about development of the means of mutual confidence. Its openness causes that it may become a starting point for the expected changes on the all-European scale. Poland presents her proposals to other nations at a time when the conviction starts to prevail that the halting of armaments is, above all, a matter of political will of states and nations.

Our movement wants to stimulate and support this will. We support the disarmament proposals of historic significance put forward by the USSR and expect that the Soviet-American talks will in effect free the world from the threat of a nuclear-missile confrontation and the growing burden of the arms race.

Our concern for peace and security, for effective realization of national interests of Poles, for Polish reason of state does not infringe on the interest of any nation. Therefore, we have the moral right to appeal to all socio-political movements, to all European to support Wojciech Jaruzelski's plan, to jointly act in favour of peaceful Europe, of one Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Congress Closes 10 May

LD101741 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1205 GMT 10 May 87

[Live relay of PRON Congress' 10 May proceedings in Congress Hall, Warsaw]

[Excerpts] [First reporter] Ladies and gentlemen, the proceedings of the Second PRON Congress are coming to an end. A moment ago the delegates adopted four documents resulting from the 3 days of proceedings. The first document is a statement by the Second PRON Congress on peace. The second is a PRON program declaration, the third the position of the PRON congress on issues of Poland's development, and the last a resolution on housing construction. At the moment Alfred Beszterda, the chairman of the rules commission, is presenting amendments to the rules of the PRON organization. In all 63 delegates to the congress took the floor in the plenary discussion and 169 appended their contributions to the minutes.

[Second reporter] Let us add here that 185 people spoke in the course of the proceedings of 6 forums. Let us also add that for quite some time now, nearly 2 hours, a very heated debate has been in progress here on particular points of the documents. [passage omitted]

[First reporter] A few more details about the composition of the PRON National Council membership. Three hundred and twelve members are higher education graduates, seventy-four have completed secondary education, and nine have completed vocational and five primary education. Forty-three members of the National Council represent industrial communities and twenty-five are farmers.

There are 62 women on the National Council. Forty-six of its members are young delegates. I can also add that on the National Council there are 12 journalists, 7 clergymen, 23 teachers, 28 cultural workers, and 53 academics.

[Second reporter] Ladies and gentlemen, voting on the amendments to the rules presented by Alfred Beszterda is about to end, and in a moment we expect the closing speech by Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council. Representatives of the highest party and state authorities, including Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner, are taking part in this part of the proceedings.

[Dobraczynski] Ladies and gentlemen, we were painfully affected by yesterday's news of the tragic air crash. We have honored the victims' memory, but it is not easy for us to forget the losses. We would like to express here our earnest and sincere sympathy to the bereaved families, in accordance with our principle of PRON's concern for every suffering son.

Esteemed delegates, the 3 days of the PRON Congress have come to an end. You came here to learn about the results of the movement's activity so far, to appraise these results, and to trace out a road for the next 4 years. [passage omitted]

I think I can say, along with all those gathered in this room and all PRON activists scattered around the country, that we believe that the country needs us. Matters which divide people have not finally disappeared. Our economy continues to experience great difficulties. We cannot delude ourselves that the period of general and much-desired genuine improvement is going to be here soon. Thus we must continue to man the post to which we have assigned ourselves. We consider this service to be our national duty. We have to work with our eyes open, conscious of the fact that even the finest slogans are not going to do the work for us. We must also remember that we are always under the threat of slipping into self-satisfaction, the satisfaction from which the discomfiture of every cause begins.

We have met -- and we still sometimes meet, albeit much less frequently -- allegations of inauthenticity. These allegations are unfair. Are the matters for which we struggle, starting with the cause of national renaissance, not authentic? Are we not genuine if we keep on going back to the cause of renewal in these days when so much fine advice one hears results in so little? Are the calls for eradication of hatred among the people and for going out to deal with our requirements ourselves without waiting amid renouncements and accusations for Godot to come and fix everything not authentic?

We are a movement of people seeking solutions. It is not for us to give orders or carry them out. We can only convince and encourage. To voice people's true needs we have to go among the people, speak to them, and be receptive to complaints and wishes. To oppose effectively heartless bureaucracy we have to guard against sliding into bureaucratic treatment of people's affairs. We must not fail to be present wherever people suffer.

Our activity in the next 4 years should strive to ever widen the circle of PRON activists. New participants are entering the movement. Others are leaving certain posts, but the movement continues to need them. In the PRON there is a place and work for everybody. Let us embrace within our ranks those who yesterday still hesitated. Perhaps a time will come when we are able to include in our ranks at least some of those who today still oppose us and are hostile to us. Let us have the courage to set ourselves great tasks.

There are and there can be no matters needing improvement that have nothing to do with us. The PRON should not set limits on its activity. They may grumble about us and say we are barging in. Let us put up with the grumbling and demand that things that have to be done get done.

Two days ago from this platform the chairman of the Council of State presented a new, important peace plan, which doubtless from now on will be known as the Jaruzelski plan. Through this plan we have again returned to the area of the most fundamental affairs and international relations of our continent. Such great conceptions require public support. The PRON assigned an important place in its activity to the cause of the struggle for peace from the outset. We have spoken about this in these last few days. The struggle for peace begins with education in friendship, peace, and fraternity. Striving for that kind of education must continue to be our task.

Esteemed delegates, we heard it asked here what does it matter that we raise certain important issues, when all we hear in response is silence. Let us not lose heart when something like that happens: We have to be stubborn and persistent; we have to go on knocking until they let us in. But that which we are knocking for cannot be just a matter of ambition or appearances; it ought to concern genuinely important things, human things.

Esteemed delegates, in a moment you are all going to go your separate ways all over Poland. Despite that we shall remain linked through the idea of our work. No one should feel alone; we have a common objective. I wish you to return in 4 years' time with a sense that once again an important step leading to the unification of the nation and its rebirth was taken. [passage omitted]

I declare the Second PRON Congress closed. [applause]

[First reporter] Jan Dobraczynski's speech and the national anthem have brought the proceedings of the congress to a close. This also brings to an end our reporting service. Thank you for your attention and over to the central studios.

IVASCU-LED GNA DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN U.S.

AU091616 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2124 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Washington (AGERPRES) 8/5/1987 -- A delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly (G.N.A.) headed by G.N.A. Deputy Chairman Marin Ivascu, chairman of the Romanian interparliamentary group, now visiting the United States, called on Jim Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives, and had interviews with chairmen of various committees under the Senate and the House of Representatives, with deputies and senators. At the same time the delegations met Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, and Mayor Edward Koch of New York.

During the interviews a very wide range of aspects of the relationships between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and humanitarian planes were approached. Both sides reasserted the wish to work, through joint effort, for an intensification of the bilateral collaboration. In the context they pointed out the importance of expanding and deepening the mutually-advantageous commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, particularly important being the placement of economic cooperation, upon a stable, long-term basis. The sides underscored the need to remove certain obstacles which affect the implementation of these goals.

They pointed out the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in a better knowledge and rapprochement between the two peoples, and expressed the resolve to work for an intensification of contacts on a parliamentary plane on bilateral and international questions of joint interest.

During the exchange of views on some aspects of the international life, the American officials appreciated Romania's constructive foreign policy and the actions meant to promote understandings.

CEAULESCU DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO CSSR 11 MAY

AU111044 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 11 May 87

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, arrived this morning in Prague on a friendly working visit at the invitation of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The Romanian party-state leader is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, and Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the Party Central Committee. [passage omitted]

On his departure from Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off at Otopeni Airport by full and candidate PEC members, secretaries of the Party Central Committee, members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, leaders of central institutions and mass and public organizations, and other officials. Romanian and Czechoslovak Pioneers offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

DASCALESCU CABLES SHAMIR ON ISRAELI NATIONAL DAY

AU051209 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 May 87 p 5

[Text] Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent Yitzhaq Shamir, prime minister of the State of Israel, a cable in which he conveys

to Shamir warm greetings and wishes for health and personal happiness on the occasion of Israel's national day.

ROMANIA LIBERA Marks Anniversary

AU060840 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 May 87 p 5

[Untitled G.N.-initialed article on the State of Israel's national day]

[Text] The Israeli people today celebrate the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of their state independence. Situated on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea at the crossroads of three continents, where outstanding civilizations have flourished throughout history, Israel has registered rapid economic, scientific, technological, and cultural development in its almost 40 years of its existence as a state. An advanced industry and intensive agriculture were also created, which substantially contributed to increasing the national income. The main industrial branches are: petrochemistry (Haifa), chemical-pharmaceutical industry and machine-building (Petach), electronics (Ramla), rubber industry, diamonds (Netanya), and the textile and food industry. Approximately 450,000 hectares are used for agriculture, which specializes in citrus fruits, grain, and vegetables.

The Israeli people's efforts for socioeconomic progress as well as similar efforts by other states in that region are disrupted by the lasting conflict in the Middle East. Aside from perpetuating tension and mistrust, and wasting important material and human resources for military purposes, this conflict considerably hampers the efforts of the respective states for socioeconomic development. The achievement of a political settlement and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that region are a primary requirement of international life.

In the spirit of its policy of peaceful coexistence with all states, regardless of their social system, Romania has established and is developing political and economic relations with Israel in keeping with respective mutual interests and with overall requirements for understanding and cooperation among nations. Contacts at high and other levels between the two states have facilitated an examination of opportunities to extend bilateral cooperation and reiterate Romania's consistent, principled, and realistic position on the need for an exclusively political and negotiated solution to the Middle East conflict. Romania has advocated and continues to resolutely speak out for a global peace in that region, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and guarantees for the existence and integrity of all states in that area, including Israel. In this spirit, our country advocates the convening of an international conference, with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. A global solution must lead to establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and ensuring the independence and sovereignty of all states in that region.

Guided by such principled positions, our country believes that a just and lasting resolution of the Middle East situation would go down as an outstanding contribution to the cause of world peace and of progress and prosperity for all nations in that geographical zone.

JOINT ARGENTINE ECONOMIC COMMISSION HELD

AU091859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1987 -- The works of the eighth session of the joint Romanian-Argentine Commission on Economic Cooperation were held in Bucharest.

An analysis was made of the economic links between Romania and Argentina, in accordance with the resolutions of the previous session, of the possibilities to increase and diversify them on multiple planes, and specific measures and actions were set to develop bilateral cooperation and in third markets in machine-building, power engineering, the oil and petrochemical industries and in other sectors of mutual interest, to broaden and diversify goods exchanges between the two countries.

At the end of the session, the co-chairmen of the two parties in the commission signed a protocol of the session.

Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Pedro Dudiuk, undersecretary at the state Secretariat for Industry and Foreign Trade, chairman for Argentina of the joint commission. During the interview problems and modalities were approached aimed at deepening the economic cooperation and diversifying the Romanian-Argentine trade exchanges.

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU091640 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1544 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1987 -- The ninth of May anniversary -- celebrating the winning of Romania's state independence, the heroes of the homeland and the victory over fascism -- was marked in Bucharest by wreath-laying ceremonies in Bucharest, at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and of the Homeland, for Socialism, at the Memorial to the Homeland's Heroes and at the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes.

Wreaths were laid in behalf of RCP general secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and the Romanian Government, of the Ministry of National Defence and other ministries and of the Committee of Former Anti-fascist Combatants and War Veterans. Wreaths were also laid in behalf of the diplomatic corps.

The ceremonies were attended by Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Oprea, Nicu Ceausescu, Nicolae Giosan and Vasile Milea, as well as by members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and government, of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, executives of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, heads of other central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals and reserve generals, former commanders of large units in the anti-Hitler front, former anti-fascist combatants, representatives of working people in Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

Diplomatic heads of mission accredited in Bucharest, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps attended.

The state anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism, and at the Memorial to the Homeland's Heroes.

The state anthems of the USSR and Socialist Republic of Romania were played at the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes. E.M. Tyazhelnikov, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, the USSR military, air and naval attaches and embassy members were present.

A similar ceremony took place the same day at the cemetery at Tincabesti of the British military killed in the fight against fascism in Romania.

Wreaths were laid in behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian State Council and Government, of the Ministry of National Defence, the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, as well as in behalf of the diplomatic corps.

The ceremony was attended by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of Romania, members of the State Council and of the government, representatives of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, generals and officers, other officials.

Hugh J. Arbathnott, Bucharest ambassador of Great Britain, the British naval and military attache, embassy members were present, as well as diplomatic heads of mission accredited to Romania and members of the diplomatic corps.

Wreaths were laid on the same occasion at the Ghencea Military Cemetery, at the Soviet Soldiers' Cemeteries at Herastrau and Jilava, at memorials and cemeteries of Romanian and Soviet soldiers in the country.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT EXAMINED

AU091630 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1359 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/5/1987 -- Allotting a substantial share of the national income to development -- some 30 per cent -- Romania has important investment funds -- 120 thousand million lei on an average -- channelled to industry, transport and agriculture. Following this strategy, at present the national economy has fixed assets worth almost 3,000 thousand million lei, of which more than 80 per cent were created in the last twenty years. The machine building industry and chemistry have developed impetuously contributing together 40 per cent of the country's industrial production from 29.9 per cent in 1965. Highly processed products -- machines, installations, transport means, electronic equipment, chemicals, and consumer goods held a 61 per cent share of total exports in 1985 as to 36.2 per cent in 1965. At present industry meets 90-95 per cent of the requirements of machines and equipment of the national economy. Industry's share of national income formation increased from 48.9 per cent in 1965 to 60 per cent in 1985.

Technical and scientific creation, the turning to best account of the inventivity and intelligence potential of thousands of researchers substantially contributed to the growth of the country's industrial strength. In the past five-year interval alone 6,200 new technologies were worked out, over 16,000 new types of machines, equipment and plant, as well as 130 systems for production processes automation, thousands of consumer goods were developed. At present the number of experts working in scientific researches is six times larger than in 1965.

FIRST OFFSHORE OIL, GAS EXTRACTION SUCCESSES

AU082001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/5/1987 -- The first amounts of crude and natural gas were extracted from under the seabed in the Romanian continental shelf of the Black Sea. The beginning of crude and gas extraction from the Black Sea continental shelf -- a technical, scientific and economic premiere of national importance, is a prestigious success of the Romanian oil workers. The success of this action confirms the capability of the Romanian economy to cope with the complex problems posed by the application to all domains of economic and social activity of the new gains of the present-day revolution in science and technology.

The Romanian program of capitalization on the offshore crude and natural gas, started on the basis of the 9th RCP Congress resolutions, required considerable investments, technical and human efforts. Along with the staff of the "Petromar" sea well drilling and exploitation enterprise, numerous design and research institutes, units of oil-field industry, machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering, naval industry also collaborated in the attainment of this target. They designed and built the five Romanian offshore drilling platforms -- "Gloria", "Orizont", "Prometeu", "Fortuna" and "Atlas" -- with which works of tapping and exploitation were performed down to depths of 6,000 m. Also, a 80 km long pipe was assembled, 60 km of which on the seabed, to pump to the shore the well gas. Concomitantly, the Midia chemical combine was developed, a terminal to convey the associate gas was built, as well as a new river-maritime port Midia, linked to the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

BRIEFS

POWER ENGINEERING PROJECT -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1987 -- Final tests have been conducted at the second group of 1,250 mva [as received] transformers of the electric energy transforming station of 750/400 kilovolts built at Isaccea, Tulcea County. Built on the basis of the Romanian-Soviet-Bulgarian tripartite convention on collaboration in the construction and operation of the power transmission line of 750 kilovolts, the new unit, the first of this kind in this country, generates energy for the Romanian national grid and helps convey the electric energy generated by the south Ukraine nuclear electric power station in the USSR to Bulgaria. The "Electromontaj" general enterprise trust had to build a high-tension open line crossing the Danube for this unit, a most difficult thing to do. It was done with two iron poles more than 130 meters high weighing over 200 tons each, the width at Isaccea measuring more than one kilometer. 20 new devices have been designed and produced for the works entailed by this power complex, many of which have been patented as inventions and innovations. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 5 May 87 AU]

NEW SOLAR PLANTS -- Bucharest AGERPRES 8/5/1987 -- Turning to nonconventional sources of energy, Romanian researchers have developed new types of sun-powered generators. Such a heat-exchanger station is operating in a southern residential district of the city of Timisoara where it supplies hot water to 473 flats. Solar plants for 15,000 litres of hot water per day have become operational at various industrial enterprises of Bucharest, Ploesti, Braila. For other cities, plants have been designed with daily capacities ranging from 15,000 to 50,000 litres of hot water. Mixed plants were built and commissioned for use in residential buildings that are equipped with counter-current heat exchangers and boilers. New pilot stations with capacities varying between 175,000 and 520,000 watts were developed by teams of Bucharest's Research and Design Institute for Construction Equipment and Plant. In various places across the country, new sun-powered units were made for such purposes as refrigeration, farm-produce drying, hot-water supply to animal farms, etc. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 8 May 87 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LABIN COAL MINERS' STRIKE

Miners Go Home for May Day

AU051500 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr-3 May 87 p 6

[Z. Tarle report "Deadline for Dismissal"]

[Excerpts] Labin, 29 Apr -- The greatest number of those miners of the Rasa Coal Mines of Istria who have persevered in their demands and thus have not been working since 8 April have left on organized bus tours for home, where they will spend the May Day holidays. Over 70 percent of the workers employed in the Istrian coal mines and as many as 90 percent of the coal face miners come from Bosnia-Herzegovina, and are "temporarily working" in their own homeland.

There was much that was symbolic in the miners' traveling home for the 1 May holidays. Bidding each other farewell, the miners firmly promised one another that when they return on 4 May, the first "work" day at the mines, they will once again repeat their demands at meetings and seek solutions.

At first glance, nothing is happening in Labin. The mine is working at barely one-third of its capacity, and still only LC members and very few workers are going down to the pit.

It is difficult to foresee the possible outcome of this conflict between miners and the leadership of the mine and the commune. According to the decision by the Central Workers Council, those who failed to obey the call to return to work should be given dismissal notices soon. However, there is the question of whether anyone is ready to take responsibility for a move which would virtually mean that about 1,100 people will be left without jobs and the mine without miners. Would the "red helmets" (management and maintenance service workers) continue to dig coal, and how is one to find new miners when it is known that an ever smaller number of people opts for such a difficult profession?

Among themselves, miners still often comment that some high officials who visited Labin did not come to talk to them, but have just accepted all the claims made by communal leadership, and many claims are incorrect. [passage omitted]

Journalists talk about the statement made by Nikola Lapov, member of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, made at the Croatian LC Central Committee session when he claimed that some of the journalists incited the strike. Since he did not openly say whom he meant, and since all journalists reported equally, there is the open question of what was meant by that statement. By the way, one must admit that many are already tired and exhausted: miners, sociopolitical workers, and journalists -- all those people who have been keeping vigil for 22 days over the demand of the now 1,100 miners who are still not going down the pit.

Mine's Financial Director Resigns

LD090159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2208 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Labin, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Viktor Ruzic, financial director of the Istrian Rasa coal mine, has resigned for good.

The name of this Rasa manager has been linked with the cutting of miners' pay in the Dubljak pit, which was the direct reason for the strike that broke out 8 April in the second shift.

At a session of the Central Workers' Council of the Rasa coal mine held 6 May, the financial director stated that it was not his decision that had led to the stricter and more realistic calculation of the pay rates but the stand taken by the collegiate, which would not come into conflict with the intervention law. Had this, (the cutting of pay rates) [TANJUG parentheses] not occurred, there would have been a reduction in everyone's pay, Ruzic said.

One of his female colleagues said on this occasion that the overpayment of personal incomes at Rasa would have been even greater if they had not written in on the pay sheet the names of workers who are no longer in the collective, amounting to 30-100 workers. This is how the story about "dead souls" has come out into the open.

Hold Secret Vote

LD082141 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1947 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Labin, May 8 (TANJUG) -- Miners at the Rasa mine in Labin, Yugoslavia, striking for the 31st consecutive day, are not to return to work until their two major demands are met -- a 100 percent pay increase and a decrease in numbers in the mine's management.

Judging by the striking miners' mood and statements, they will not be influenced to return to work by the results of today's secret ballot vote on returning to work. The miners threatened they were prepared to enter the pit and remain there until their demands were met.

The voting is superfluous since the miners will not change their demands until they are met, a striker said. The miners say they do not have much choice left, because it would be a mistake to go back to work. Relations between the miners and management of the Rasa mine, which has 1,700 employees, are, according to the strikers, so upset that they fear the management's revenge and the possibility of being dismissed for the slightest error.

Since the strike began there has been no real dialogue with the mine management. The miners learned of today's vote on returning to work from notice boards and public media.

The miners criticised Republic of Croatia trade union chairman Ivo Bilandzija for not having come to Labin to hear their demands, but had addressed them on TV instead. [sentence as received]

The fact that the miners learned that the Rasa management had offered resignations to the Labin regional and republic authorities only after a new conference, shows that their self-management right to being informed was violated. The management's resignations were not accepted.

Labin Community Executive Council President Josip Polonio set out that the community only wants to learn the miners' present stands through the vote and that its results do not oblige anyone.

The latest decision of the Rasa workers council specifies that the miners will not be dismissed and that the days they did not work will be considered unpaid leave or annual vacation. If a majority of the workers vote to not return to work and for resolving the problem through self-management, temporary measures will probably be introduced in Rasa, said Polonio.

Reporting 'Strongly' Criticized

LD082123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1958 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Labin, 8 May (TANJUG) -- The political aktiv of the Labin Municipality has examined the very complex situation in the Rosa coal mines in Istria, where miners have been striking for 31 days. The aktiv has called on the leaderships of the municipality and the republic to take effective measures as soon as possible to resolve the present serious situation in the Rasa collective, with special attention to protecting social property. At this meeting, about which journalists were not informed, the participants strongly criticized the method of reporting by the news media on the Labin strike. The promise to publish at about 2100 the results of today's ballot of workers at the Istrian Rasa coal mines on whether they want to return to work has not been fulfilled. It has been learned unofficially that, as was expected, the miners' vote on a return to work yielded negative results.

Threaten Hunger Strike

AU101931 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1855 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] The workers in the Croatian Rasa coal mine in Labin, who have been on strike for a month, have threatened to go on a hunger strike. The newspaper POLITIKA EKSPRES writes that if by tomorrow the workers have not received assurances that their wages will be doubled, they say they will descend into the mine and stay there without food or drinking water until their demands are met, according to a member of the strike committee. The 1,700 employees demand the resignation of the entire enterprise management.

Commission Proposes Pay Raises

LD102334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2052 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Labin, 10 May (TANJUG) -- At this evening's session, delegates of the central workers' council of the Istrian Rasa coal mines accepted a proposal on changes and addenda to the self-managing agreement on the distribution of funds for personal incomes. The proposal was worked out by a commission in keeping with miners' demands that more value be attached to the work of pit workers. Basic pay has been increased by between 4 and 37.9 percent, with the biggest increase envisaged for miners who work at the coal face.

In the morning all employees at Rasa will discuss the proposal of the commission, which is composed of members of the workers' council and delegates of workers' meetings. After the workers' meetings and a public discussion, Rasa workers will make a final decision in a referendum. In the debate, the view was expressed that preparatory work in the pits could begin as early as tomorrow and regular production a day later.

Raises Accepted, Work Resumed

LD110945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Labin, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Following this morning's meeting of workers of the basic organization of associated labor at the Pican coal mine, which accepted the proposed changes and addenda to the self-managing agreement on the distribution of funds for personal incomes, and which were adopted at last night's session of the central workers' council of the Istrian Rasa coal mine, regular work has begun with the first shift at the Tupljak pit. Two hundred and one miners have gone down the pit and all employees in ancillary services are also at work. According to the accepted proposal, basic pay has been increased by between 4 and 37.9 percent, and the biggest increase is envisaged for workers at the coal face.

The workers' meeting at the Labin pit also accepted the proposal of the central workers' council on valuing more highly the work of pit production workers. However after this the workers' meeting was broken off for a certain time in order for the workers' council of this basic organization to consider the validity and correctness of the decision on the replacement of some managers. This relates to Technical Director Matija Lisica and Secretary of the Basic Organization Djuro Tosic. When the workers' council session has ended the Labin pit workers' meeting will be continued.

EXPLOSION IN BELGRADE CITY CENTER REPORTED

LD081458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- At 1310 [1110 GMT] today an unidentified object exploded at the entrance to the Belgrade Faculty of Fine Arts at 10 Rajiceva Street in the center of the city, according to a statement from the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs. No one was hurt in the explosion, and only slight material damage was caused. According to the City Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the cause of the explosion is being investigated.

BORBA REPORTS LCY CC PLENUM DISCUSSION

AU091445 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Report by "BORBA team" on the discussion at the LCY Central Committee plenum in Belgrade on 28 April]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Apr -- [Passage omitted] Speaking about the way the overall ideological trends in society are reflected in the Yugoslav People's Army personnel, Dimitrije Baucal stressed that a number of young men -- now more than earlier -- come with a nationalist burden, poisoned by nationalist prejudices, and with a consciousness fully reduced to their ethnic origins. It is known, however, that the Army is an entity that is absolutely unsuitable for distinctly nationalist activities, for it is an Army that is uniquely based on the greatest general Yugoslav revolutionary values. The Yugoslav People's Army reacts to these activities at all levels, through all army factors, primarily by ideological means, but also by other legal means when all the necessary conditions have been met and it has been assessed that all the ideological measures have been exhausted.

Nationalist Burdens [subhead]

There can be only one lesson for all organized socialist forces, he said: that not even the least degree of compromise can be allowed in eliminating these occurrences and, above all, the social causes and conditions that make them possible.

The phenomena that we had were not only the chance product and mere consequence of an ideological and strictly individual alienation, but above all a consequence of much more significant and deeper social disturbances, and in this context of many shortcomings in the system of socialist upbringing. We, too, continue to be slow in reaching accords. We are not succeeding in reaching agreement either on joint curricula or the joint foundations in education. Disagreements thus occur about things that, objectively speaking, are in the joint interest of all our peoples and nationalities, on the basis of self-managing integration and democratic harmonization of interests, and that actually have no connection, and can have no connection, with centralism and unitarianism.

Concerning the army, activities from nationalist positions regarded merely from the quantitative aspect are not something that would have an alarming effect in itself, but they must always be treated as if they had such an effect, for one must above all bear in mind the reactionary essence of this phenomenon in every respect, especially as regards the nature of the Yugoslav People's Army, the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the entity of our multinational community of equal peoples and nationalities. [passage omitted]

When the crisis deepens and intensifies to the extent that no one any longer has any right to limit it to a single sphere, the virtually dramatic socioeconomic situation is a serious warning that the prolongation of such a situation has its limits, Marko Orlandic said. These and other intensified ideopolitical problems must be openly discussed, for the consequences of such a situation are getting increasingly grave among the working people, and they give the world the impression that a process of a serious political destabilization is involved.

Strengthening of Bureaucratic Statism [subhead]

The resistance that arises to the implementation of the line of the 13th LCY Congress and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is obvious even when verbal agreement is achieved. Failures in implementing the concept of how to get out of the crisis enhance the tendency of bureaucratic statism which glorifies a centralist plan and the creation of social equalitarianism. Not even the experience of those socialist countries that realized the grave consequences of the dogmatic school of state socialism on the basis of their own experience is convincing for the protagonists of this ideology.

On the other hand it is not possible to neglect the increasingly prominent antithesis which is shaped in the liberal economic model that negates the possibility of commodity production under the conditions of socialist self-management, including the plan and the state. Actual problems of a further socialist self-managing transformation cannot consist of the dilemma of being for or against commodity production or the market and for or against the plan, but consist of a successful harmonization of market laws with socialist self-managing relations.

The transformation of the LC, Orlandic stressed, is decisive for the democratization of overall social relations, but party centers frequently act as arbiters behind the scenes, and one strains one's ears to learn what they think about a problem than takes into account the voice of associated labor and social strata. [paragraph continues]

Therefore one must proceed from the assessment that the efficiency of socialist self-management depends on the adjustment of the party role in the system and society on principles that are strictly in keeping with the tenets adopted. Unless the LC succeeds in this respect, administrative statist monolithism will be increasingly imposed as an alternative on the one hand, and political pluralism in the form of a multiparty system on the other. [passage omitted]

Differences in Assessments [subhead]

National curators, "tribunes," and various extremists, in the words of Sanije Hiseni, see nationalism exclusively in another nation, contrary to the LCY principles and policy. They explain the existence of their own nationalism as a consequence of the existence of the other.

The latest events in Kosovo Polje a few days ago, she said, show that such forces even act openly and appear publicly, and advocate virtually the gravest form of spreading of national hatred and of aims contrary to the LCY policy and the constitutional setup of the country. Under a transparent excuse that the situation is hopeless, that Albanian nationalism and separatism are on the offensive and nothing is undertaken against them, that lawlessness reigns, and that elementary rights of the Serbs and Montenegrins are endangered, certain forces and extremist individuals openly attack and blame the leadership and the Albanian leaders, some Serbs and Montenegrins in the Province, the SR of Serbia, and the federation, the 1984 [as published] constitution, and the founding of the University in Pristina. They do not push forward the activities of the socialist subjective forces and do not acknowledge any shift in this sense.

On an open stage in Kosovo Polje, one hears from destructive forces -- and they are an extremist group -- statements like the one that it is only Ballists and separatists and Serbian careerists who sit in the province's leaderships; that Yugoslavia and this system are impotent to do anything in Kosovo; that problems in Kosovo may be solved by arms; that Dobrica Cosic will be rehabilitated; that no Albanian is capable and ready to struggle for stabilization in Kosovo; that the Serbs and others gave Albanians freedom on a platter; that the Serbs will not give Kosovo to anybody; that the problems in Kosovo may be solved only through an abolition of the provinces, and so forth.

A dilemma has remained for honest people, for Communists of all peoples and nationalities in Kosovo as Sanije Hiseni asked: Why has no Communist from the ranks of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities resisted these theses and demands? This leads me to the thought that either they were not ready as Communists to fight with good arguments, or that they tacitly agreed with them.

I think that Comrade Sanije's speech shows what differences there are in the assessment of some events in Kosovo, Dr Bogdan Trifunovic said. Listening to her, one is simply astounded by the onesidedness of her assessments, overemphasizing some and forgetting or keeping silent about other elements, and passing over the causes of the grave problems in Kosovo which face the socialist subjective forces in Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia. The question arises how much we contribute with such one-sided assessments to a successful struggle of the socialist forces in Kosovo to solve the problems. Luckily people saw what happened and heard what was said, and so they can draw their own conclusions.

I think, however, that it is indeed indispensable that the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia (whose Presidium assessed these events differently) and this Central Committee establish the necessary level of unity regarding these events, in which such a large number of people were involved, expressing their problems.

As a socialist community and the LC we must arrive at a greater level of unity in assessing these events, so that people facing difficult living problems would have more trust in the LC and its political activities. [passage omitted]

Tomislav Radovic warned that one must urgently stop workers leaving the LC, so that it does not happen that the workers vanguard one day is without workers. [passage omitted]

Radovic asked why such discussions about disunity. One can say that it is a matter of disunity in leaderships, for this problem does not exist among workers. At the same time, there are too many curators and protectors of workers class interests in these leaderships, and the position of the workers class has never been worse.

The fashion of pandering to the people has arisen recently, Radovic said. Every solution is criticized, but the criticism is not addressed at anybody specific. This causes disquiet in the public, especially among those strata that are most hit and impoverished by this situation.

On behalf of the workers of Kragujevac and of Crvena Zastava, Radovic said in conclusion that the situation in Kosovo is such that it demands urgent and pressing measures. He gave full support for Slobodan Milosevic's positions expressed during his latest talks in Kosovo Polje, and he requested that the LCY Central Committee to declare its view on the proposal that this body should at one of the coming sessions assess how the LCY positions and policy on Kosovo are being implemented.

Georgije Jovicic, the last to take part in the discussion in the morning, said that our social reality is distinguished by an increasing number of phenomena that cause concern: rising prices of inflation, Kosovo, disunity in Serbia, disunity in the LCY, and an explosion of various anti-socialist forces. The enemies, Jovicic said, have started a psychological war, they are linking up, they speak about some third Yugoslavia; the essence of the all-people's defense system is being distorted and the Yugoslav People's Army denigrated. It is no wonder that the other forces are organizing; it is a wonder that we still entertain dilemmas about this campaign, which has a negative effect on the workers class' feeling.

Jovicic drew attention to the fact that differences in the LC leaderships in assessing the causes and the ways out of the crisis are unacceptable after the 13th LCY Congress. It seems as if sufficient desire and will for starting a decisive turn in a united way were lacking. There is much idling, and tremendous energy is lost in futile discussions. Despite all the decisions and conclusions, the gap between the interests of the Yugoslav entity and partial interests is widening, for the federation has become a mechanical representation of eight states that have set themselves independent.

The LCY Central Committee continues its work this afternoon and tomorrow.

BORBA CITES RADONJIC AT LCY CC SESSION

AU091942 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr-3 May 87 pp 2, 3

[S. Vranic, Dj. Bilbija, J. Radovanovic, I. Torov, and D. Bisenic report on the second day of the Seventh Session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 29 April]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Having said in the beginning that he will not deal with the problem of the opposition, for "we know what it wants; it is much more important to see what we want," Dr Radovan Radonjic in a speech that received the support of many Central Committee members stressed that "he will not go beyond the outline that is tolerable for the LC and its policy," and that he is one of those who expects much of this plenum for several reasons:

-- The situation in the country is such that it does not allow us to continue to exhaust ourselves and the party membership in discussions without an end and in adopting conclusions which do not mean much to anybody, including ourselves, to be honest;

-- We must abandon the habit of speaking about open problems as if they were doctrinal questions that are given their topicality by different approaches of individuals and groups and that can be solved in academic discussions such as we conduct, or can be solved by refuting the theses of the opposition;

-- We must answer the question: Will we and can we wait with solving a part of the open Yugoslav questions and problems? [passage omitted]

First, Radonjic stressed, the crisis affects the concept of the revolution, which is indicated by the fact that several ideological theoretic alternatives about this resolution exist side by side: from the dogmatic-bureaucratic alternative, through the one with pronounced elements of statist dispersion of local and regional powers, and the liberal-bourgeois one, up to the self-managing-socialist alternative that proceeds from the Stabilization Program, but which for the time being unfortunately has the least chance.

Then the crisis affects the strategy of the revolution. The decentralization of management has produced some other relations and qualities instead of yielding self-managing integration. [passage omitted]

The crisis, Radonjic further said, affects the means of carrying out the revolution, above all self-management, so that we face the danger that we will be the protagonists of one of the most tragic turns in history, so that we who were the first to begin affirming self-management in the correct way will be the ones to liquidate it at a moment when even those who until now have expressed profoundest reserve against self-management are turning toward it as a true alternative of civilization.

Finally, the crisis affects the subjects of the revolution. We noted even today that the workers class to a great extent stays on the sidelines of events. The latest events show that it is even forced to realize part of its rights through strikes, and the so-called organized socialist subjective forces are mainly on the retreat and are in a sort of defensive, because their own dogmatism and opportunism, and also nationalism to a great extent. [passage omitted]

In this sense, Radonjic proposed:

-- that instead of a working group, the LCY Central Committee Presidium should assume the obligation of preparing the materials for a continuation of this session, and this will be an opportunity for the Presidium to come to this Central Committee with unified positions and views;

-- that the positions or conclusions should impose on all organizations the obligation to implement them;

-- that we do not go away before we adopt the action program and discuss some open questions;

-- that we tie our mandate and existence as the LCY leadership to the adoption of this program and its implementation.

Can those who work honestly but cannot earn their living -- this is no social demagoguery -- struggle for the same goals and interests, the same programs and views Radonjic asked: Tens of thousands of young educated people patiently wait for a chance, while those greatly contributed to such a situation but remained spared and in good positions, earn high personal incomes. [passage omitted]

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER CRITICIZES PRESIDENCY REPORTS

LD082043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency's report assesses correctly the social situation and problems but it does not clearly define a way out of the crisis, and this is precisely what people expect.

This unanimous criticism of the Presidency's report was made today in the Federal Chamber's Committee for Internal Policy. It was said that the working class, because of the length of the crisis, is losing faith in the LC and the Presidency. The delegates believe that it is good that the collective head of state has addressed the assembly at this juncture but they observed that it is not clear from the report what they have done to resolve the problems. They agreed that henceforth the Presidency should play a more active role in overcoming the most important problems, primarily inflation and the situation in Kosovo.

According to Redzep Hamiti, the Presidency has not yet answered the question why the stabilization program is not being implemented. It ought in the future insist on its consistent implementation or declare the program null and void.

Branko Kostic observed that the Presidency has refrained from saying that it is also a political crisis, stressing that the view is becoming increasingly widespread that the crisis in political relations was preceded by the economic crisis. He disputed the assessment in the report on the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, quoting many facts refuting it, and above all citing the failure to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

Speaking about constitutionality and legality Ante Beneti said: "We cannot do much until we are clean from top to bottom," stressing that people who are not "morally clean" should not be in leading positions. [passage omitted]

As a significant contribution to the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, the committee will request the more rapid adoption of a Yugoslav program for Kosovo which could, Borislav Krajina observed, be adopted in a month.

At the suggestion of Branko Kostic, the committee will ask the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs for detailed information about the behavior of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Pristina in order to establish the truth in connection with the stopping of Serbs and Montenegrins, who last summer set out for Belgrade; the arrest of Ahmet Dobruna, a delegate in the Serbian Assssmbly; and the claim by individual citizens, who were present in the SFRY Assembly and the Sava Center last year, that, following this, they were detained, interrogated, and held by the police.

Some interesting proposals were heard including one that the assembly consider migratory movements in Yugoslavia (Redzep Hamiti) and that the LCY Central Committee session be held "on location" in Pristina (Petar Skoric) [names in parentheses as received].

CROAT ASSEMBLY REELECTS MARKOVIC PRESIDENT

LDO71024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0853 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Zagreb, 7 May (TANJUG) — Delegates of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia today reelected Ante Markovic to the post of President of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia for another 1-year mandate. It is noted in the explanation of the reelection that Ante Markovic's candidacy received full support during preliminary consultations and that during the last complex mandate he was fully involved in efforts to find the best solutions for society's social, economic, and political issues.

The joint session of the Croat Assembly's three chambers, which was chaired by the Assembly's President Andjelko was also attended by Josip Vrhovec, member of the SRFY Presidency; Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly; and other prominent officials of the republic.

SERBIAN SUPREME COURT BANS DJURETIC BOOK AGAIN

AU101704 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr-3 May 87 p 7

[B.O. report: "Ban on Djuretic's Book Confirmed"]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr — The Serbian Supreme Court confirmed the decision of the Belgrade District Court regarding the total ban on the distribution of all three editions of Veselin Djuretic's book "Allies and the Yugoslav War Drama." The banned book will be destroyed because the original decision has become effective.

The appeal court is of the opinion that the third edition of the controversial book could cause a public disturbance, considering that the previous two editions caused some negative reaction.